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HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

KATONAH, N. Y.

1896.



HISTORICAL SKETCH

— OF —

Katonah, Westchester Co., N. Y.,

— AND —

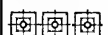
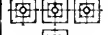
ITS PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

KATONAH, N. Y.:
SETH S. DEACON, PRINTER.
1896.



SETH S. DEACON,

KATONAH, N. Y.



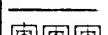
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Good . .
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Prices .
. . Right



PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING IN
ANY FORM DONE NEATLY.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.



Having been identified with the material interests
of Katonah for nearly twenty-three years,

I take this opportunity to salute my friends, and the public in general, thanking all
for their generous patronage and hope to merit their esteem in the future.



All my reports go
with the Modest
Truth; no more, nor
clipped, but just so.
KING LEAR. IV. 7.



I am here to get other
peoples' money. To do
so, it is necessary to
sell something that they
want; something that is
worth wanting; some-
thing that others will
want.



I intend to handle a well-selected stock of

**BUILDERS' AND HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE. POCKET AND TABLE
CUTLERY,**

Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces of all the desirable kinds,
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, WOODEN WARE, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, LAWN MOWERS, TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
suitable for the Farmer, the Mechanic or the Housekeeper.

COMPETENT WORKMEN WILL BE AT YOUR SERVICE FOR ANYTHING YOU MAY WANT IN THE
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houses.

HENRY W. KELLOGG,

KATONAH, NEW YORK.

Partial view of Greenhouses and Dwelling.

Deer Park Farm.



Partial view of Greenhouses and Dwelling.
Deer Park Farm.

We are glad whenever we have a suitable opportunity to express to our friends our appreciation of their generous patronage, and thankfully acknowledging past favors, we beg to state that we are now better equipped than ever before to furnish everything in our various departments as low as can be bought from any reliable house. Deer Park Farm is but ten minutes walk East of Katonah depot, and here is situated a range of seven model greenhouses, comprising 12,000 square feet of glass, containing the largest assortment of beautiful flowers and plants to be found in Northern Westchester county. Our Seed and Fruit store is at present located on Railroad avenue, between Lyon Brothers' and Kellogg's hardware store. These quarters, however, are but temporary, as we have purchased lots numbers 22 and 7, in the New Village, on which we purpose to erect at an early date, our store and glass houses for palms and specimen plants. We are always pleased to have visitors to our place, and carriages are always in waiting at the railroad station to carry any one to and from the greenhouses without charge.

DOYLE BROTHERS, FLORISTS, SEEDSMEN, NURSERYMEN AND MARKET-GARDENERS, DEER PARK FARM, KATONAH, N. Y.

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. . . IN A NEAR BY TOWN

Who could n't spare one dollar fifty for the home paper, sent fifty two-cent stamps to a down East Yankee to learn how to stop a horse from slobbering. He got his recipe, and will never forget it: "To stop your horse from slobbering teach him how to spit."

"KATONAH TIMES,"

ONLY - ONE - DOLLAR - FIFTY - A - YEAR!

R. D. Knapp, Editor and Proprietor.

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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

LADIES' AND GENT'S TAILOR.

Over 1,000 Fine Cloth samples
FOR GARMENTS AND JACKETS, SUITS AND
OVERCOATS.

All orders will receive prompt attention
and be executed in a first-class, workman-
ship manner. Give me a trial.

KATONAH, NEW YORK.

Make no Mistake. . .

. . . put Slate . . .

. . . on your Buildings.

It is a cheap and durable roof, costing very
little to keep in repair.

ESTIMATES GIVEN

On every kind, size or color of slate de-
sired. Work done at short notice.

J. A. TUTTLE,

P. O. BOX 161.

KATONAH, NEW YORK.

LOCATED IN THE NEW VILLAGE,
SOUTH SIDE PARK WAY.

I shall keep a full line of

Millinery in the Latest
Designs

IN THEIR SEASON.

I shall take pleasure in seeing all my
former friends and patrons.

MISS C. B. CRAWFORD,
KATONAH, NEW YORK.

"The New Idea Patterns," guaranteed equal to
any 30 cent patterns sold for 10 cents.

FOUND!

AT THE STORE OF

HOYT BROTHERS, - - - KATONAH, N. Y.,

A paint which will cover one-third more surface than pure lead,
and will stand where white lead and oil fail.

Breinig's . Lithogen . Silicate . Paint.

The base of this is one-third each pure lead, zinc and silex, ground in strictly pure
linseed oil.

Below we publish one of the many unsolicited
testimonials we are daily receiving: . . .

THE BRIDGEPORT WOOD FINISHING CO.,

BAYONNE CITY, N. J., 11-10-95.

New Milford, Conn.:—The experience of twelve years use of your paint
proves to me conclusively that your goods are by far the best on the market, both for durability
and appearance. It has had to stand the salt air, and also the gases from the copper works,
chemical and oil works, which are situated close to where I am, and I am happy to say it has stood
where nothing else would. I heartily recommend it to any one as an A 1 article.

Very Truly Yours,

R. S. MORTON.

Also refer to parties who have used this paint locally for several years.

Wherever used, this paint advertises itself.

THE BRIDGEPORT WOOD FINISHING CO.,

NEW MILFORD, CONN.

AGENTS FOR KATONAH, HOYT BROTHERS.

W. H. BALL.

T. E. BALL.

BALL BROTHERS,

KATONAH, NEW YORK.

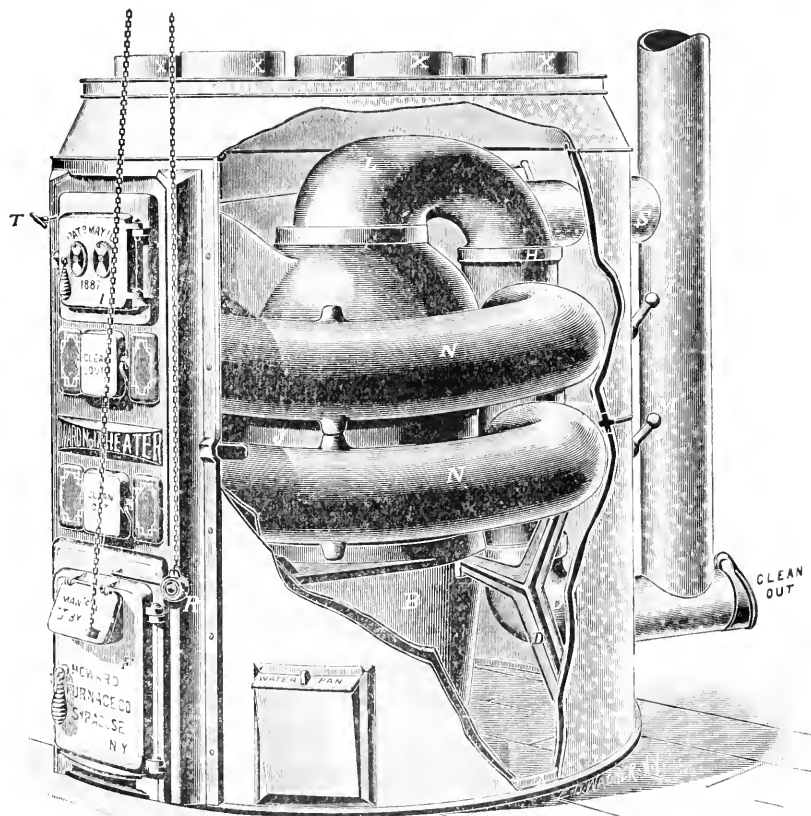
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE.

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OUR WORK AND OUR PRICES ARE OUR TRADE MARKS.



Howard Furnaces---Masterpieces of Genius and Skill.

WARM AIR, OR WARM AIR AND HOT WATER COMBINATION.

Estimates cheerfully made and contracts taken to put in this make of Furnaces.

AN ARCHITECT

Planning a noble building
pays special attention to
the foundation.



THE FOUNDATION

Of good dress is a perfect
fitting Corset.



ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS

STYLE,
DURABILITY,
FIT.

FIT ESPECIALLY.

Hoyt Brothers agents for Katoah. Sold by first-class
dealers everywhere.

"THE LEADING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA."

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

AETNA

INSURANCE  COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

On the 31st day of December, 1895.

CASH CAPITAL,	\$4,000,000.00
RESERVE, RE-INSURANCE, (Fire.)	3,036,124.24
RESERVE, RE-INSURANCE, (Inland.)	41,772.54
RESERVE, UNPAID LOSSES, (Fire.)	354,402.96
RESERVE, UNPAID LOSSES, (Inland.)	44,172.23
OTHER CLAIMS,	166,179.81
NET SURPLUS,	3,412,862.10
TOTAL ASSETS,	\$11,055,513.88

Losses paid in Seventy-Seven Years,

SEVENTY-SEVEN . MILLION . THREE . HUNDRED . AND . THIRTEEN
THOUSAND . DOLLARS.

WILLIAM B. CLARK, PRESIDENT.

W. H. KING, Secretary.

JAMES F. DUDLEY, Vice President.

E. O. WEEKS, F. W. JENNESS, Assistant Secretaries.

Agencies in all the principal Cities, Towns, and Villages of the United States and Canada.

L. H. MILLER, AGENT, KATONAH, N. Y.

I have already built in the New Village
on Lot No. 32

A Building to accommodate my Bakery Business
and Ice Cream Parlor.

It is my intention to add to my stock a more complete assortment of goods in every
line. Here, also, I have made preparations to accommodate the traveling public for
meals and lodging. My new building is almost opposite the new depot, and in the
centre of the business portion of the village. It will be the most accessible to and
from trains. Terms moderate. All modern conveniences.

Thanking the public for past favors, I intend, with more complete facilities, to merit
a continuance of the same.



EDGAR HOYT,

. KATONAH, N. Y.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF BREWSTERS, N. Y.

Capital,	-	-	-	\$100,000
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Surplus,	-	-	-	-	20,000
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CHARLES DENTON, President.

GEO. B. MEAD, Vice-Pres.

FRANK WELLS, Cashier.

E. D. STANNARD, Ass't Cash.

DIRECTORS :

GEO. B. MEAD,

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FRANK WELLS.

Historical Sketch of Katonah, N. Y.

Very few of us, comparatively, ever reflect that we are helping to make history. Years hence, perhaps, some one may be interested in resurrecting our names, in describing the locations of our residences or places of business, with other items of intelligence, for the purpose of chronicling the "Annals of a Neighborhood." There is a wonderful charm about recalling the past and searching among those half-forgotten times of which older people have told us.

Looking backward to the early days of Katonah, we find them inseparably connected with the parent village. Whitlockville, thriving and prosperous, with its street stretching up the long hill, made attractive by neat residences on either side, its mills, church and school house, its stores and shops, must necessarily be included in this glance. And now that the fascination of the past is upon us, we are impelled to further effort in penetrating its obscurity. Going back to the times when that same "long hill" was only a rocky height, covered with a growth of trees and bushes, we may climb its pathless side and obtain a view of our grand-parent village, Cherry Street. This village, so named because of its abundance of cherry trees*, was active and flourishing at the beginning of this century. It was "beautiful for situation." From its heights can be traced for miles the windings of the Croton through the valley. Hills meet the eye in every direction, and stretching away in the distance, fade into a blue, billowy outline against the horizon. Muscoot Mountain, directly west, rises abruptly from the opposite shore of the stream. A little further in the same direction, may be seen the lofty hill, where rests that famous relic of the glacial age, the "Cobbling Stone," mentioned in the history of Westchester county as found in old deeds. Along the Croton, or Kitchawan, once a noted Indian haunt, there still exist traces of these original lords of the soil. In the bed of the stream are remains of their fishing weirs or dams, and huge stones known as "Indian Rocks." A legend exists of an Indian village near the junction of the Cross, or Pepeneghek, and Croton Rivers. The great numbers of flint arrow heads and other implements, which all through the valley have been exposed to view by the plow-share, serve to confirm the story, and their memory is perpetuated in the names given to localities and streams in these regions.

During the palmy days of Cherry street, while the Revolutionary War was still fresh in the memory of its inhabitants, the place seems to have been a center where the country converged for miles in all directions. Wood & Whitlock's combined store and tavern, with horse-shed attached, was a large building containing the Town Hall; this was the center within the center; here political meetings and elections were held. It stood just south of the house afterwards built by Dr. Shove. When the Doctor first came here, it is related that Col. Wood, knowing he was looking for a desirable location, said to him: "Doctor, this is the Hub; there," indicating the direction with his finger, "is Pine's Bridge—five miles; there, is New Castle—

*These have long since disappeared.

five miles; and there, is Bedford—five miles; there, is Cross River—five miles; and there is Somers—five miles; this is the Hub!" The Colonel's logic, together with the natural attractions of the country, seems to have produced the desired effect, for here the Doctor settled in 1829, and spent his long and useful life.

Elections in these early times occupied three days, as there were four polling places in the town. Votes were cast on the forenoon of the first day at Cherry Street; in the afternoon the ballot-box was carried to Cantito; the next morning it was taken to Bedford Four Corners, and at noon to Bedford Court House. The third day was devoted to inspecting and determining the results.

At this hall in Cherry Street, was held the justice court. For many years, David Olmsted filled the position of Justice of the Peace. There must have been some lively times, for scarcely a week passed without its dog trial or some other petty lawsuit. Here the people met for "general training;" they indulged also in balls, horse-racing, and as nearly as can be ascertained, in sporting generally.

Harry Haight was another of those early "store keepers." He had, likewise, a wool-carding mill; the machinery of which was propelled by horse power. At later dates, there were still other mercantile establishments. In time, as business moved down the hill, these were abandoned. One of these old store-houses still exists, having been moved to the rear and used as an out-building on Mrs. Anderson's place, lately occupied by Henry Hoffman.

A saddlery and harness shop was kept by Moses Marshall, and some of the articles manufactured there are still in use. Cards bearing his name are occasionally seen on the under side of a saddle-flap. There were also a shoe shop and the inevitable "smithy." For a long time, Daniel Park was the village blacksmith. In those days of equestrianism, the old shop with its wide open front and cheery fire, extended a friendly greeting to many a passing stranger.

The main road at that time was the one which passes by C. W. Brower's. As there was no bridge over the Croton, persons on foot desiring to cross the river were carried through the fording place on horse back. A young man named Hiram Osterbanks, whose father lived upon and owned the place now belonging to Abram Bedell, used often to perform this office for people. The fare was sixpence. A graceful bridge now spans the river at that point, and it retains the name given the original structure—Wood's Bridge. There was a post-office in Cherry Street, also. The mails were irregularly received, and school was a matter of a few weeks in the winter. The school house was prominent as a place where religious services were held.

A grist mill had been built before the Revolutionary War, on Cross River, by Judge William Miller, father of Samuel and grandfather of John A. and Geo. W. Miller. He was the son of Benjamin Miller, who owned the land. The mill stood west of the hill now occupied by the Roman Catholic church; the dam was built just above the spot where the slaughter house now stands, and some of the stones used in the structure may still be seen. It was reached by a road (which may yet be traced near the Anderson place) leading from Cherry Street, past the Wood Homestead down the hill eastward and crossing the river at the fording place near Carr's blacksmith shop; here the road ended. This mill was torn down about 1812. There seems to have been but one house on this mill road; it stood nearly at the top of the hill. In after years, it was taken down and removed to the new settlement of Whitlockville, and for many years occupied by Mr. L. Flewellen.

Cherry Street has been the home of many worthy and highly respected citizens. The family of Ephraim Knowlton, old and honored residents, has passed entirely away. The Woods, once so prominent, are all gone, and the old homestead has been recently taken down. The Fowlers are nearly, if not quite, the last of the old families who participated in those early times. William Fowler, the father of Whedon and Henry Haight Fowler, died many years ago at the advanced age of 88 years.

In 1812, Wood & Whitlock, determining to enlarge their business operations, came down the hill from Cherry Street to the Cross River Valley and built a grist mill, now the property of Cox, Todd & Avery. Two carpenters from Newburgh named Hutchings were employed upon the building. It has proved to have been well and substantially built. The site is an admirable one, the dam setting back the water for nearly a mile, forming one of the finest water powers in the county. The Whitlock family, who were natives of Connecticut, had already settled near by and given their name to the new hamlet. The dwelling known as the Warren Whitlock house was the old Whitlock homestead, and the lane leading to it was part of the old road. Years before the advent of the mill, a store had been built for a son of Squire Olmsted of Cherry Street, in the yard on the place now occupied by Horace Searles by Judge William Miller. This property was then owned by him, and was the home of his son Samuel. His grandson John A., father of Joseph O. Miller, afterward sold it to Gideon Reynolds. About the same time, the store was moved to Whitlockville and was a part of the old Whitlock store. A new store was built later, which is still standing and in a good state of preservation.

The house on the hill, owned in later years by Charles Strang, was the property of Timothy Ketcham, and was built before the construction of the Cherry Street road. He subsequently bequeathed it to William, son of Squire Wood, who built a new house. An effort was made to bring the new road past the house, but it was found to be impracticable.

There is no record at hand of the year when "Uncle Burr Whitlock," as he was familiarly called, began his career as a merchant. Old ledgers of his kept by himself, and which are marvels of penmanship and book-keeping, are still extant, dating back to 1807. The accounts are kept in C. S. D. Many old names appear on its pages, and among them that of John Jay, Colonial Governor.

After the founding of the mill, the road was cut through from Cherry Street and a bridge built over the Croton by Col. Wood. The business outlook was promising. Farmers "went to mill," and with their wives and daughters came from "far and near" to trade at the store. It was said that Whitlock "kept everything from a cambric needle to a crow-bar." In time, like a great many other old-fashioned country stores, it became a place of resort where all sorts of subjects, both national and local, were discussed. It was but recently that peace had been declared between our country and Great Britain, after what is known to us as the "war of 1812." The battles of Lake Erie, Lake Champlain and New Orleans were events of only yesterday, comparatively. These were the times of Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson. Slavery had become a question of vast importance, although it had nearly disappeared from the north. Stories of its atrocious workings were harrowing the souls of many. Among those who dared give emphatic utterance to his convictions concerning the colored race, was one of Bedford's most illustrious sons, Judge

William Jay. Careful observation resulted in his "Inquiry," which was published in 1835.

During these early years of Whitlockville, the American Bible Society was a new institution. The first railroad in the United States was completed. This was in Massachusetts, and was known as the "Quincy Railroad," and wonderful ideas as to the possibilities of steam were beginning to dawn upon the nation.

Meanwhile, the village grew and prospered. Adjoining the grist mill was a wool-carding and cloth mill, now occupied by the American Lens Manufacturing Co. The business was carried on by Warren, son of J. Burr Whitlock.

Among the early settlers was Noah Smith, who built a house about half way up the hill. For a while, he was in partnership with Whitlock, the firm being known by the name of Whitlock & Smith. Then, severing his connection with the business, he went upon the hill and built a store opposite his residence. After his son Harvey became of sufficient age to enter into business, a new building was erected on the corner opposite Whitlock's, which for many years displayed the sign, "N. Smith & Son." The store on the hill was converted into a dwelling, and it is now the property of Mrs. C. Flewellyn. After the death of Harvey W. Smith, his store was moved a few rods west and has since been the residence of Mrs. McCall.

There were also various other industries. A shoe shop owned by O. Ackerly; a milliner's shop, which afterwards became a shoe store, the proprietors of which were Carpenter & Cox. Another store, with the firm name of Horton & Seaman, stood in later days near the site now occupied by Parent's carriage house.

The school house was built in 1836, and stood on a spot which in after years became a corner formed by the new road to Katonah. A year later, the Methodist Episcopal church was erected, followed by the parsonage, the people of Cherry Street joining heartily in the enterprise.

Whitlockville was now in its prime. A Ladies' Benevolent Society was organized in connection with the church. Its stated meetings, held at different residences in the neighborhood and occupying an entire afternoon and evening, were occasions of great interest and enjoyment. Church fairs were held under a tent in the meadow adjoining the edifice. "Donation" parties were considered great social events, and afforded much amusement to those who attended, however disagreeable they may have been to the occupants of the parsonage, and many persons traveled miles to be present at these gatherings. A choir was soon formed from the musical talent of the village, with William Horton as leader. His bass viol was an important adjunct, evoking the admiration of many of the congregation as they listened to the "gallery." Warren Whitlock with his tuning fork, also led the choir for many years, when he was succeeded by S. B. Hoyt.

Whitlockville also had its Literary Society, an affair evidently of no small importance while it existed. There yet may be seen a carefully preserved copy of the Constitution (comprising ten articles) of the "Franklin Literary Association." Appended to this document is the original list of membership. The date is 1841:

Seth Shove,
Irene P. Shove,
Charles E. Wickware,
Joseph Sutton,
Aaron Whitlock,
Esther Whitlock,
Jane Van Sickle,
Salome Whitlock,
Alfred Wood,
Hector Wood.

Hosea Wood,
Ann Matilda Wood,
Wm. Edwin Wood,
Harvey Wood,
Franklin Steadman,
Joseph Wilson,
John Wilson,
James P. Fink,
Henry H. Fowler,
James Carpenter

Harrison Corsa,
John B. Whitlock,
Wm. H. Dickinson,
Wright M. Bevan,
John A. Miller,
Joseph Smith,
John J. Reynolds,
A. E. Dickinson,
John A. Lyon,
Miran Turner,

Martin Knapp,
George Reynolds,
Harvey W. Smith,
Jane Payne,
Nicholas Haight,
Lucy Beardsley,
John J. Wood,
Geo. C. Finch,
Capt. John J. Banks.

Many of the original manuscripts read at the meetings of the Society, have also been preserved. An extract from the "Committee on Literature" runs as follows: "Your Committee can hardly be persuaded that such works as *Barnaby Rudge*, *Nicholas Nickleby* and their class, however noted their author may be, are profitable or proper for the reading public." They, however, did "recommend to our youth the works of an English lady known as *Charlotte Elizabeth*; also '*Kate in Search of a Husband*, by a lady *Chrysalis*,' and *Philip in Search of a Wife*, by a Gentleman *Butterfly*.'" The Association flourished for several years; the members prepared papers on scientific subjects, studied electricity, arranged lecture courses, and devoted themselves assiduously to mental improvement. Letters accepting invitations to deliver lectures before the Society are found among these old papers, addressed to Dr. Shove, Recording Secretary. Among the names of lecturers are Samuel G. Arnold, Peekskill; H. H. Reid, Bedford; William A. Hunt of Wesleyan University; William H. Robertson, then a rising young lawyer of Bedford, and Judge William Jay. A copy of the letter received from the last mentioned gentleman may be of interest:

JUDGE WILLIAM JAY'S LETTER.

SIR: I will endeavor to comply with the request communicated in your favor of the 29th, of delivering an address before the Literary Association. Being very much engaged and having various appointments to attend prior to the 11th of next month, it is out of my power to prepare an address specially for the occasion. I will, therefore, I trust, be excused if I take the liberty of reading an original essay on an important and interesting topic.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant.

WILLIAM JAY.

Seth Shove, M. D.,)
Corres. Sec'y.)

BEDFORD, 30 May, 1841.

During these years, new enterprises were being accomplished outside the little village. The new Croton lake and aqueduct went into successful operation in 1842. Five years later, the New York and Harlem railroad was completed as far north as Croton Falls, passing through the spot where Katonah now stands; a fact destined to result in the decadence of Whitlockville. The land was then owned by Gideon Reynolds, and was mainly a collection of sand knolls and wooded hills, through which the Cross River coursed its way.

Great were the wonder and excitement throughout the country side, when first was heard the hoarse whistle of the steam engine. People hurried from all directions to obtain a view of the strange object. The cars ran to where the present station is, and remained all night. There were no houses of any description. A man named Lucius Cady was the first person who passed the night here, sleeping in the car.

The road leading west to Whitlockville was at once laid out, also the road to the north, forming the corner where the store of Hoyt Brothers' now stands.

The erection of the depot building, was rapidly followed by others. A hotel was built by Haight & Lyon, occupied by Cyrus Miller, and a small building for an eating saloon by John W. Peck. This was afterwards enlarged and converted into a dwelling house, and was for a number of years the home of M. S. Benedict. In later times, it has been occupied by E. S. Folsom as a residence and picture gallery.

Mercantile pursuits very soon obtained a foothold in the place. Horton & Seaman,

abandoning their store in Whitlockville, came to the new settlement and built the store afterwards owned by E. J. Purdy, occupying it for a number of years as merchants. W. H. Dickinson also built a store on the east side of the railroad track; it is now used as the village library and reading room.

Zeno Hoyt removed a house from a field about half a mile north of L. D. Gregory's and placed it a little north of Dickinson's store. He afterward erected beside it, the three-story building, still standing, and the smaller house was subsequently torn down. The third floor of the new house contained a hall which was used as an Odd Fellows Lodge; also for lectures and political meetings. A house was also removed from Whitlockville by W. M. Beyea, who occupied it as a residence. He added another building to the east side, in which he kept a clothing store. The place is now owned by J. E. Horton.

In the rear of the buildings on the street now known as Railroad avenue, a large tank, or reservoir, was constructed for the storage of water brought in a pipe from a spring on a neighboring hill. This was the water supply, and continued in use for many years. Some of the citizens had also their own wells and cisterns.

In the Spring of 1851, a select school was established at the foot of the sand bank and fronting on Main street, in the basement of a small, one-story building, the upper part of which was a milliner's shop, kept by Miss Jane Haight. This structure, greatly changed and enlarged, is now occupied by Edgar Hoyt as an ice cream and eating saloon. The school was taught by Miss M. M. Wilson of Somers, (afterwards Mrs. Yates Ferguson,) and gave great satisfaction to its patrons. Among the youth who enjoyed its advantages, were Dr. J. G. Wood, Mrs. James T. Green, Mrs. Norman Merritt, Mrs. L. D. Gregory, William Nelson, Nathaniel Lyon and others.

A blacksmith's shop, built by Stephen Purdy, stood for many years where the post-office now is. At one time there was a rival shop across the street, where business was carried on by Warren Light. Adjoining Purdy's blacksmith shop, was a wheelwright establishment owned and kept by Norman Miller. All these have long since disappeared, and their sites covered with earth on which are buildings whose foundations are several feet higher than those of the former ones.

About 1851, the row of houses in the alley was built by Stewart Haight; also a bridge over the Cross River, which stream had until this time been a boundary of the little settlement. The bridge was built by J. W. Hanford who owned land on the other side of the river. He also removed his furniture and undertaking business from the old village into his ware-room on the east side of the railroad track, which was the germ of the elegant furniture establishment now owned by Hoyt Brothers.

Soon after, Horton & Seaman sold their store to E. J. Purdy, whose property it still is, and who, for many years, carried on the mercantile business.

In 1853, M. S. Benedict came to the village and began business as a jeweler. He has now the distinction of being the oldest business man in town.

Village industries were now continually springing up, and for a short time, the village was known as "Mechanicsville;" this was before the history of the old Indian sachem had become familiar to the inhabitants. When it became known that he was the original owner of all the land in this part of the country, and that his bones actually (?) repose in a quiet spot in his native wood, his name, when suggested, was favorably received, and Katonah it has been ever since. It is true, there

have been other explanations of the name. One given in rhyme from a local pen at the time is so ingenious that it deserves a place here:

ORIGIN OF KATONAH, ALIAS CATONY.

Air---Rory O'More.

The Clerk of our District each year makes his round
And registers every birth to be found;
While a dollar for each forms his regular fee,
To be paid in hard cash from the full Treasury.

Well, one year, in searching his good district o'er,
He found at the stations new ground to explore;
But, as bachelors formed the entire emigration,
A CAT ONLY was born of the whole population!

When the sun had again rolled his annual round,
THAT CAT had two kittens—all the births to be found.
"CAT ON'Y! CAT ON'Y! these sand-knolls display!"
Groaned the Clerk as he trudged on his profitless way.

Two sprigs of nobility were passing along,
And chanced to o'erhear the poor Clerk's doleful song.
"CAT ON'Y!" said they—"that's a funny conceit;"
And they joked over what a good NICKNAME 'twould make.

Says J --, "now I'll bet you a hundred to ten,
I can saddle that name on these plebeian men—
Make them believe it a grand one, or ought else I please;
They're the same clowns that thought the moon made of green cheese."

"Tis done!" said his friend—"they're less green than you think.
The chain of your influence lacks many a link;"
"Pooh!" quoth J --, "I will show—the first time I have leisure—
That my little finger can sway them at pleasure."

Well, he stuck in strange letters---told the ninnies 'twas "INJIN."
And they gulphed down the hook* with much bowing and cringing;
So while Paddy is shouting for ERIN GO BRAGH!
They throw up their caps and they hail KATONAH!!

As the years progressed, the village began to reach to the westward. Old Whitlockville dwindled. Its stores began to lose their popularity as business centers and were eventually closed, as the younger village became the power, attracting people and trade. The first store in this direction was built by David Putney, (now owned by Hoyt Brothers), who had been a successful merchant on Railroad avenue, in the store successively owned by J. B. Whitlock, and Lyon Brothers.

The hill northwest of Putney's new store was then an unbroken steep known as "Blacksnake Hill." The first house built upon the hill was the one now owned by A. F. Avery; that of Hon. W. H. Robertson followed a few years later. The hill is now surrounded by tasteful residences, and handsome cottages have arisen, also, upon neighboring heights, so that Katonah has become a village of populated hills.

In 1853, another select school was established by Mrs. A. G. Miller in rooms over Dickinson's store, where she also resided with her sister, Miss Mitchell. These worthy ladies brought with them a piano (the pioneer instrument of its kind in Katonah), and organized a class in music. As the district schools of that time were of an inferior order, where the instruction was little more than the rudimentary branches of common English and music, Mrs. Miller's school, with its course of higher English, became very popular, attracting a large number of pupils. Since then,

*Baited with a two shilling sign.

there have been, from time to time, a number of successful private schools, but as the interest in public schools has deepened, resulting in a broader and more efficient educational system, they have disappeared.

At the beginning of our Civil War in 1861, Katonah had its full share of public meetings, with patriotic speeches and songs, and flag raisings. Its women were banded together to make and provide articles needed for our soldiers, wounded and in hospitals, and all through those weary years were ready and active in their sympathies and aid. There were Katonah boys, too, on the field, and some of them never returned; only their remains were brought home and laid away in the cemetery on the hill. Every year their graves are visited on Memorial Day by their comrades and decorated with floral tributes. The ex-soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic in this part of the country are known as the McKee Post. There is a neat building belonging to them, nestled on the hill-side east of the village, where their stated meetings are held, and where they and their friends meet socially.

In this building are also held the weekly meetings of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. For two or three years past they have met regularly every Thursday evening. The Order is in a flourishing condition.

From its earliest times, Katonah has had considerable musical notoriety among the rural districts. Singing schools, glee clubs—social and political—concerts with their attendant rehearsals, and other musical affairs, have received a large share of the attention of its citizens. Early in the sixties, a glee club was organized, which contained a large numbers of members, with S. B. Hoyt as leader. The club met in the hall over Putney's store, and led a flourishing existence for one or two seasons. There was also a "Katonah Musical Society" formed in 1872, which had its brief day. All the stores had "halls" in those days, where public meetings of all sorts were held, religious, educational, political and social. The Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics have occupied successively these various halls for religious services, some of them maintaining Sabbath Schools.

About 1865, a series of lectures was arranged and delivered in the Whitlockville Methodist Episcopal church, (for the old church was occupied until 1874), rendered noteworthy from the fact that Horace Greeley was one of the lecturers.

Three or four years later, Katonah began to be represented in journalism. Mr. Cooke, a reporter for the "Yonkers Statesman" was for several months a weekly visitor here, in search of items for that journal. A little later, Everett Benedict issued a small folio entitled "The Katonah Advertiser," for a short time. In 1872, the "Brewster Standard," edited by Oliver H. Miller, began devoting one of its pages to Katonah news. A year later, the "Katonah Sentinel," a little sheet printed at Brewster, was issued in Katonah. The citizens were very proud of the little weekly journal. Soon after, the "Sentinel" developed into the "Recorder," published at Katonah for several years, by the editor William A. Miller. Prior to his death, the publication passed from this village to Mt. Kisco, and the proprietors of the "Croton Falls Folio," located themselves at Katonah, publishing the weekly which is at present known as the "Katonah Times."

On the morning of Nov. 19, 1874, the village was overtaken by a sudden and disastrous fire; the more terrible because of the helplessness of the people to combat it. Eight buildings were burned on railroad avenue, the fire consuming everything from the corner by the river, to the building now occupied by Doyle Brothers. Men,

women and children worked heroically, and the flames were subdued. The fire was believed to be the work of an incendiary, as it originated in an unoccupied building known as the "old hotel." The next thing was a fire engine and the organization of a Fire Department, and there have been several opportunities in later years for testing its efficiency and always with fortunate results. The village soon rallied from the shock given it by the fire, and the following year sidewalks and street lamps were believed to be a necessity. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1875 was begun the street lighting system of the village, but the extension of lighted territory in those days was a slow and laborious undertaking.

About this time, the people began to agitate the subjects of library, reading room and graded school, and from year to year, the need of village improvement became more and more apparent, until finally these ideas took definite shape, and a constitution was formulated for the organization of a Village Improvement Association. A meeting was held October 21, 1878, in the lecture room of the Methodist Episcopal church, at which it was presented and adopted. Henry E. Pellew accepted the office of President, and for many years gave wise direction and efficient help to the Association. A vast amount of work has been accomplished through its several committees on sidewalks; on tree planting; library and reading room; street lamps, sanitary affairs, etc. The President has made generous contributions to the society, and the citizens have responded willingly to the demands made upon them from time to time. The fine library of over 1,600 volumes is largely due to the liberal effort and personal interest of Mr. Pellew; also to the untiring energy and careful supervision of the Secretary, Rev. J. H. Eastman. Both of these gentlemen have removed from Katonah, resigning their respective offices: the former is succeeded by Hon. W. H. Robertson, and the latter by Henry R. Barrett.

And now, another village, the great grand-daughter of old Cherry Street, is in process of formation. About three-quarters of a mile further south, a site has been selected along the road leading to Bedford Station, on land owned by Wm. H. Ashby, and purchased by a syndicate of which Clarence Whitman is President. This was done in 1894. After a survey of the land, the village was carefully planned by Mr. Whitman, in connection with B. S. and G. S. Ohmstead, tasteful landscape architects. A large company of Italians has been at work leveling and grading the land preparatory to building. A stone crusher has been in operation preparing material for constructing roads, and the work of macadamizing is progressing finely. Wide streets have been laid out, with architectural designs for shrubbery and flowering plants in the center, so that coming in either from the north or south, the effect is very beautiful. The place compares favorably with any of the so called "parks" throughout the country, this fact owing in a great degree to the enthusiasm of Mr. Whitman. A new road leads east from the village center, over the railroad track across the Beaver Dam river, intersecting the old Bedford road, a little south of the Cross River, at the foot of the hill below D. J. Smith's. The land for this road was given by Mr. Smith. Several new houses have been built in the new village, and these are being followed by others. Edgar Hoyt was the pioneer resident, moving into his new house in October, 1895. Other families are moving as their houses are completed.

But few are left of the early inhabitants of our present village. The oldest one living is Mrs. Zeno Hoyt, and Hon. W. H. Robertson is perhaps the next. Great changes are shortly to occur among us. Old Katonah is doomed. Its picturesque hills and vales, its quiet river with its border of trees, and the familiar horizon must all soon be abandoned. The remorseless city has grasped our possessions, and we, being few, must yield to the many. Still, the landscape will not be entirely altered; the old "cave" will loom up black and frowning on the East Hill, and "Rattlesnake Rocks," that romantic cliff a short distance up the Croton, will tower above any future lake, and the walks in these directions will be beautiful as ever. The new village will have many of the advantages of old Katonah, and in addition, doubtless, desirable modern improvements.

A Card to my Friends and Patrons.

I was born in the Town of Bedford November 30, 1856; was one of the third generation born on the same place; educated at the Cherry Street district school; lived and worked on my father's farm, and for our neighbors, until twenty-one; drove a truck in the city of New York for four years, and engaged in farming for six years on the homestead and an adjoining farm.

Eight years ago, at the request of a number of the leading business men of Katonah, upon the statement that they wished me to get back certain trade that had gone elsewhere, especially the lumber trade, I engaged in business here.

Realizing my need of experience, I ventured, and made Livery, Building Material and Coal my line. By efforts appreciated by an indulgent people, the business was rapidly built up.



I was one of the charter signers for a lot to rebuild Katonah, and have purchased about nine acres, situated both sides of the track, near the freight station, upon which I will establish my Lumber Yard, Etc. I have also purchased the first lot south of the station upon which to build a Livery Stable. My object is, to build a large repository for carriages and general storage. I have arranged for plenty of room, so as to accommodate those who may wish to keep a horse in town and not encumber their place with a stable.

Trusting that the experience of the past will enable me to better serve the interests of the people, I am,

Yours Very Truly,

KATONAH, N. Y.

LOUIS W. ELLIOTT.

Historical Sketch

OF

Katonah Methodist Episcopal Church.

Francis Asbury, by the appointment of John Wesley, came to this country in 1771, and commenced preaching in New York city. He at once extended his circuit about the city, and over Westchester county. The services must have been only occasional. The Revolutionary War caused an interruption of the work. In 1786, Thomas Ware, who had been appointed to the Long Island circuit, lengthened his field of labor from New Rochelle to Peekskill. At this time, he says, "there was not a Methodist on the east side of the Hudson above New York." In 1787 the New Rochelle Circuit was set off and regular services were established at various places in the County. Samuel O. Talbot was in charge of the work. The following year, Peter Moriarty and Albert Van Nostrand were appointed the preachers of this circuit, which extended from New York to Fishkill. Their labors brought forth a good harvest, as at the close of the year they reported seven hundred and thirty-one members. During the ministry of these men, Classes, with their weekly meetings, were formed in various parts of the town of Bedford, including one on Cherry Street. Regular preaching services on each alternate Sabbath were conducted in the Cherry Street school house.

The name of the Circuit was changed in 1792 to New Rochelle and Croton, with three preachers doing service. In 1802, the work had so increased that a division was made, and the Croton Circuit, which included Cherry Street, was set off. Peter Moriarty, now for the third time, was in charge, with Isaac Candee as his associate. The eccentric and famous "Billy" Hibbard, with John Robertson as colleague, was on the Circuit in 1805, and during that year held the first camp meeting of this section of country in the town of Carmel, and another one at Croton, on Gen. Phillip Van Cortland's land, "and it was a great time of the power of God among us." During this year, Hibbard built a parsonage at Croton and in the following May moved from Somers into the new home.

In 1825, the Mount Pleasant Circuit, embracing the central part of Westchester County, including Cherry Street, New Castle, Bedford and other points, was separated from the Croton Circuit. Thomas Mason, Stephen Remington and R. Harris were the preachers.

The following are the other preachers appointed to this Circuit while Cherry Street remained one of its appointments: In 1826, Horace Bartlett and Stephen Remington; 1827, Horace Bartlett and Luman Andrus; 1828, Nicholas White and Luman Andrus; 1829, Nicholas White and Henry Hatfield; 1830, Noble W. Thomas and Henry Hatfield; 1831, Noble W. Thomas and John Reynolds; 1832, John Reynolds and Daniel Devinne.

In 1833, the Bedford Circuit, which included Cherry Street, was set off, and

Henry Hatfield and Denton Keeler appointed to it. Here begins the first Quarterly Conference Records which have been preserved in connection with the Katonah church, and from which time these records are quite complete. This first Conference was held at Cross River, July 20, 1833, with Phineas Rice, the Presiding Elder, in the chair. The preaching places reporting were Round Hill, North Castle, Drake Waterbury, Sands Sutton, Middle Patent, New Castle, Stephen Moseman's, Cherry Street, Chestnut Ridge, Cross River and Bedford. Henry Hatfield claimed as salary, or table expenses as then called, \$272, received \$237.50; Denton Keeler claimed \$240, received \$209.14. This Denton Keeler occasionally visited at Aaron Whitlock's, and preached in his house. This was probably about the first Methodist preaching in Whitlockville. In 1834, the preachers were Loren Clark and Denton Keeler; in 1835, Loren Clark and Alonzo F. Sillick; in 1836, Alonzo F. Sillick and George L. Fuller.

In the Summer of 1836, a school house was built in Whitlockville on the corner where now stands the small cottage known as the Silkman house. In November, the few Methodists in this neighborhood began to hold Thursday evening prayer meetings in it. About the same time, two earnest laymen from the Peekskill Methodist church, Thomas Miller and Abraham Ellis, were visiting friends in this place, and on Sunday morning attended a prayer meeting in Cherry street. The meeting was of such spiritual power, that another meeting was decided upon for the evening in the Whitlockville school house. The two visiting brethren leading, the evening services resulted in the conversion of six persons. "This was the beginning of 'The Great Revival,' as it was called; and it deserved the name, for it was probably the greatest religious revival, everything considered, that Whitlockville has ever known." The meetings were taken up by the preachers in charge and continued for several weeks. More than one hundred and fifty professed conversion, the larger part of whom joined the Methodist Episcopal church.

Towards the Spring of 1837, the question of building a church began to be agitated. An organization was formed and the first board of trustees elected, consisting of Walter S. Lyon, Norman W. Miller, Joseph Wilson, Joel W. Miller and Noah Smith. A site was secured, and the church was built by contract in the Summer and Fall of 1837. The total cost was not far from two thousand dollars. The church was dedicated December 2, 1837, by the Rev. Francis Hodgson, of New York city. There were two services. The text in the morning was Psalm lvm, 14; in the afternoon, Gal. vi, 8. A debt was left on the church which was not finally paid off until twenty years. The Bedford Circuit this same year constructed a parsonage at Whitlockville at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. Leaving a debt of four hundred dollars on this, the building was deeded to the trustees of the Whitlockville church for the benefit of the Circuit, but thus putting an additional burden upon the local church. A Sunday School was organized in the Spring of this same year and held in the upper part of Warren Whitlock's mill.

In 1838, Nathan Rice and Wm. H. Baugs were appointed to the Circuit; 1839-40, Robert Travis and J. L. Dickerson; 1841-2, Jesse Hunt and James H. Romer; 1843, Charles F. Pelton and J. K. Still; 1844, C. F. Pelton and D. B. Turner. During this year, \$1,000 of the church debt was paid. In 1845, New Castle and several other appointments were set off, and D. B. Turner remained in charge of the Bedford Circuit. In 1846, Bradley Sillick and Thomas Sparks were the preachers; 1847, Thomas Sparks and Uriah Messiter; 1848, Loren Clark and Geo. W. Knapp; 1849, Loren Clark and



KATONAH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

KATONAH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Joseph Elliott; 1850-51, Loyal B. Andrus and Francis Donnelly; 1852-53, Wm. S. Stillwell and Henry B. Mead; 1854, John A. Sillick and Clark Fuller; 1855-56, Samuel M. Knapp and W. Stevens.

In 1857, Whitlockville and Cross River were constituted a separate charge, and Aaron Hunt was made pastor. He remained his second year. In 1859-60, Thomas Edwards; 1861-2, A. C. Gallahue; 1863-4, J. C. Nichols. In 1865, Whitlockville became a charge of itself and E. B. Otheman was appointed pastor; 1869-71, William M. Chipp.

The village at the depot had now begun to surpass Whitlockville as a business centre and in population. The post-office went by the name of Katonah. In 1872, the name of the preaching appointment was changed to Katonah, and Thomas La Monte placed in charge, serving three years.

During this period there was much agitation over building a new church nearer the depot. On the 9th day of February, 1874, the society was re-incorporated and a new board of trustees elected, as follows: Bernard Travis, A. H. Todd, Samuel B. Hoyt, D. M. Silkman, and D. M. Miller. On the 2d day of March following, the board made a unanimous report recommending a corner of the cemetery as a suitable site for a new church. The report was adopted by the society and steps taken to at once raise the money for building. The corner stone of the new church was laid August 20, 1874, by Dr. M. D. C. Crawford, assisted by the pastor. The ladies of the church were at the same time holding a very successful fair, which enabled them to pay off the balance of their subscription of \$1,500. In many other ways did these earnest women help on in the temporal prosperity of this enterprise.

The new church was ready for dedication January 21, 1875. The last regular services in the old church at Whitlockville were held the previous Sunday, January 17th. The opening sermon of the new edifice was preached by Rev. Wm. P. Abbott, of New York, on the words "The Lord reigneth." The singing was conducted by the choir led by S. B. Hoyt. The finances were in the charge of Dr. B. I. Ives, of Auburn, N. Y., and so well managed that the subscriptions of the day amounted to \$8,000, which was sufficient to cover the entire indebtedness. The cost of the building was about \$18,500. The dedicatory sermon was then preached by Dr. Ives from the text, "The glorious gospel of the blessed God."

In 1875, Edmund Lewis became pastor, remaining three years. He was succeeded by Philip Germond. In a report made by this pastor are given these items: "Eighty-five persons have united with the Katonah Methodist Episcopal church on profession of faith, and thirty-five by letter, since the dedication of the new church. The present membership of the church numbers 160." These figures show the growing prosperity of the society at this time. Mr. Germond's pastorate was attended by a successful revival, during which were added a number who have made most substantial workers.

Richard Wheatley faithfully served the charge in 1881-83, and in 1884-87, Wm. S. Winans, Jr., carried on the work, and was favored with many additions to the church through revival efforts. A very large loss, however, was sustained during this pastorate by the death of many of the older workers.

Wilbur F. Brush came in 1888, and remained until the Summer of 1890. During the second year of his term, a new parsonage was built on an elevated sight over-

KATONAH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

looking the village of Katonah and the railway, at an expense of about \$5,000. Mr. Brush moved into this new home about Christmas of 1889.

A Young People's Society was re-organized into an Epworth League by Mr. Brush, which has done effective work for the church.

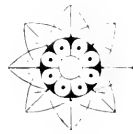
In the Summer of 1890, the pastor was transferred to Perry street, New York city, to fill a vacancy made by other changes in the Conference. Dr. S. L. Bowman, who had been Dean of the School of Theology of the DePauw University, was transferred from the North Indiana Conference to this, and placed in charge of the Katonah church. He remained here until the Spring of 1893, when D. H. Hanaburgh was appointed to the charge, and is the present incumbent.

The church property is now estimated at above \$30,000. The membership numbers 143.

The following are the officers of the church: Trustees, S. B. Hoyt, Leemon Brundage, Henry W. Kellogg, Dr. W. J. Carpenter, Clairville E. Benedict. Stewards, James A. Tuttle, D. W. Benedict, Wm. Cargon, Albert Hoyt, Lewis H. Miller, James C. Mayne, L. W. Elliott, F. B. Westcott. Class-Leader, Thomas S. Smith. Sunday School Superintendent, L. H. Miller. President of Epworth League, Harry Z. Mayne. President of Ladies' Aid Society, Miss M. M. Hoyt.

In addition to these organizations for work, are an active King's Daughter's Circle, a thriving Junior League, a devoted Home Missionary Band, and a progressive Young Men's Prayer Union.

D. H. HANABURGH.



Katonah Presbyterian Church.

The history of the origin of the Katonah Presbyterian church is written in the records of the Committee on Home Missions, now called the Committee of Church Extension, of the Presbytery of Westchester. That Committee was established in October, 1870, with the late Dr. Baird of Rye, as chairman, and immediately placed on record its conviction that the work entrusted to the Committee was "varied and important." One part of this work was stated to be to ascertain what openings existed for new services or churches, and at a meeting of the Committee held January 16, 1871, it was reported that such an opening was presented at Katonah. At the April meeting of Presbytery at Stamford, great interest was manifested in the work proposed to be done by this Committee, and inspired by this, the attention of Rev. John Hancock and Elder John J. Wood, both of the Mt. Kisco church, was called to Katonah. They assumed this duty earnestly, and on May 2, 1871, the first service was held in Avery's Hall by Mr. Hancock, and was followed by occasional services during the Summer and Autumn. On October 4th, Mr. Wood reported to the Committee that the situation seemed promising, and that several persons were ready to co-operate. On October 9th, the Committee visited Katonah and conferred with several persons interested, some of whom suggested the feasibility of establishing a preaching station, and building a chapel, to begin with. Others thought there was not enough Presbyterian strength in the neighborhood, and the Committee went away rather divided and discouraged. At the next meeting of the Committee, on October 16th, the pastor and elder of a neighboring church opposed the enterprise, and Mr. Hancock advocated it, saying that the attendance in Avery's Hall had been from 60 to 80, and he thought the prospect as good as that of the Mt. Kisco church when it was organized. At a meeting on December 4th, it was stated by Rev. Mr. Twombly of Stamford, a member of the Committee, that he had sent Rev. George B. Edwards to preach at Katonah, and he had begun his services on November 12, 1871. The Committee decided to make the best of this rather precipitate move, and Mr. Edwards was continued as minister till April, 1872. This action was also in response to the request of the Katonah people that Mr. Edwards be so employed. By February, 1872, it had appeared to the satisfaction of the Committee that Mr. Edwards failed to possess the necessary qualifications to build up a Presbyterian church at Katonah, and they therefore declined to continue him after the first of April. In May it was arranged that the neighboring pastors at North Salem, South Salem, Mt. Kisco, Bedford, and South East Centre should supply at Katonah on Sabbath afternoons, and this arrangement continued until October, when Rev. Henry M. Hazeltine of the North Salem Presbyterian church, was placed in sole charge. At various times the question of establishing a "preaching station" at Katonah, as an annex to the church at North Salem or some other neighboring church, was discussed, but discarded as unsatisfactory. During September and October, 1872, the Committee actively "gathered information," and on October 21st, Presbytery empowered the Committee to visit Katonah and decide whether a church should be organized. The

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Committee met at Katonah on the 29th, headed by Dr. Phramer, always the firm friend of the Katonah people. A full conference was held with the representatives of the Katonah congregation, and the Committee then adjourned to Brewsters, where the meeting was continued at the house of Rev. Mr. Macoubrey, and it was resolved that the Committee consent to the prayer of the petitioners and organize a church at Katonah. On Sunday, November 17, 1872, the church was accordingly organized by Dr. R. A. Sawyer, representing Presbytery, assisted by Rev. H. M. Hazeltine, Rev. Mr. Hancock, and Elder John J. Wood. The new organization consisted of seven members, of whom five had previously belonged to the Mt. Kisco church. The first elders were Dr. J. F. Chapman and John M. Cornell. Dr. Seth Shove was the first President of the Board of Trustees, who were chosen soon afterward. The names of those who are mentioned in the minutes of the Committee as conferring with the Committee on various occasions are John M. Cornell, Dr. J. F. Chapman, Thomas Kincaid, Edward S. Folsom, and A. F. Avery, who offered the use of his hall. Those of Mr. Cornell and Dr. Chapman appear in the minutes of meetings at points distant from Katonah, and there can be no doubt that to their perseverance the church in large measure owes its existence.

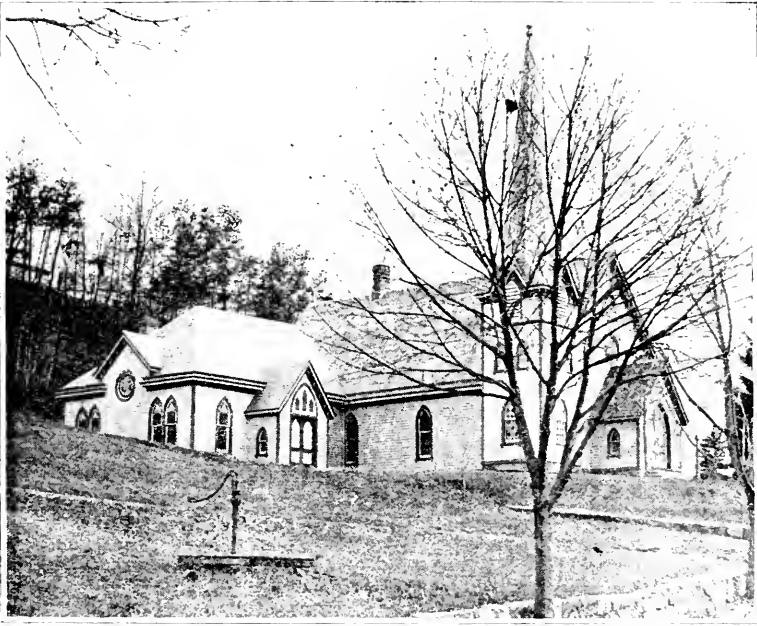
The organization having been accomplished, the next thing was to build a house of worship, and in this the advice and help of the Committee was sought. The Rev. Mr. Hazeltine, who preached on Sunday afternoons from October, 1872, till April, 1875, also lent himself to this part of the work with great energy. Rev. Mr. Hancock, John J. Wood, Mr. Cornell and Dr. Chapman obtained subscriptions; but though aided by liberal help from Mr. F. A. Palmer, and by the Committee, the whole amount fell short of what was needed. Nevertheless, it was decided to go forward. The site was purchased, and ground was broken, by way of grading, on January 8, 1874, and in the Spring of 1874, a contract was made by the trustees, the whole expense of the site, church and furnishings being a little over six thousand dollars.

The church was dedicated December 21, 1874, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Sawyer, of Irvington. The amounts subscribed on the day of dedication were beyond any expectation; and beside additional gifts from many in the community, included generous pledges from Mr. Palmer, and from the churches of Irvington, Rye, Sing Sing, Stamford, Yonkers, Riverdale, Greenburg, South Salem, Carmel, South East and Mahopac Falls. These amounts were at first supposed to be sufficient to cancel all obligations, but this proved not to be the case, and with subsequent needful expenses, there was still a considerable debt.

Early in the Spring of 1871, Mr. John M. Cornell, who had personally maintained a Sunday School during two summers in Cherry street, was invited to establish a Sunday School at Katonah, and this was continued until Rev. Mr. Edwards left in 1872. The School was reorganized on April 20, 1873, with Dr. Chapman as superintendent and continued under his care, until the increasing duties of his profession compelled him to relinquish it, and he was succeeded by Joseph Barrett in 1888.

On July 5, 1873, the Ladies' Aid Society was organized with Mrs. John Chadeayne as President, and from that day to this, has been a strong support to the Pastor and Trustees in financial assistance, and in all sorts of good works.

Avery's Hall, which had been the meeting place of the church and Sunday School, was the third story of Mr. A. F. Avery's hardware store, which stood where Mr. H. W. Kellogg's store now stands. That building, and the entire block south of it to



KATONAH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

KATONAH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

the corner, were destroyed in the "great fire," November 19, 1874. After that, for a few weeks, until the new church was completed, the sessions of the Sunday School, and the church services also, were held in the small hall in Mr. Zeno Hoyt's building, east of the railroad.

As stated above, Rev. Mr. Hazeltine of North Salem conducted services in the new church until the spring of 1875, driving seven or eight miles every Sunday afternoon in all weathers, to preach to a small and sometimes discouraged congregation, and often in an uncomfortable hall. His efforts, both in this direction, and in raising money, are most gratefully remembered by those early supporters of the church who participated in them, and they are recorded here that the later members of the church, to whom his name, perhaps, is scarcely known, may understand that among the staunchest and most faithful of her early friends, was Rev. Henry M. Hazeltine.

In April, 1875, Mr. John H. Eastman, then a student in Union Seminary, preached one Sunday at the suggestion of some members of the Committee on Church Extension. The church immediately decided to call him to be their pastor: the call was accepted in May, 1875, and Mr. Eastman began his labors May 28th, and was ordained and installed July 8, 1875. When Mr. Eastman began his pastorate, there were but fourteen members, of whom five removed from the parish within a few days, leaving a total of nine. Three years later the membership had reached eighty-three, and one year later still, ninety-eight.

The site chosen for the church edifice was a steep hillside, difficult of access, and requiring great labor to reduce to a proper grade for the erection of the building. This work was imperfectly accomplished when the church was dedicated. Retaining walls were built, a great amount of earth removed to provide space for horse-sheds, and the ground terraced and ornamented. During two or three summers, repeated "frolics" or "bees" were held, in which the members of the congregation participated, assisted often by kindly inclined neighbors. On these occasions, the new pastor handled a shovel with the best of the workers, and was the heart and soul of each enterprise; and none who participated in them, will forget the bountiful dinners which the ladies of the congregation, among whom the venerable Mrs. Dr. Shove was foremost, prepared in the Sunday School room for those occasions. They were a solid comfort at the time, and they are still a fragrant memory. The pastor applied himself also with unceasing energy, to the task of raising money to pay the church debt, and many were his earnest appeals to the benevolent men of his acquaintance which brought generous responses. The Ladies' Aid Society held festivals each summer for several years to obtain funds for this purpose, and on the final discharge of the debt in 1878, began to make new efforts for raising money for a parsonage. These fairs were usually held for two days and evenings, and their success was often phenomenal. One of their distinctive features was the publication of "The Blue Light," which was continued from 1876 to 1884, and was one of the earliest and cleverest specimens of "Fair" journalism. Its pages contained literary work of merit, and the advertisements contributed largely to the profits of the festivals. The parsonage was commenced in the Spring of 1880, the cellar and foundation being accomplished by more "frolics," and it was ready to be occupied by the pastor and his wife in August of that year.

In December, 1888, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized. From a small beginning, it has increased beyond the expectations of its

KATONAH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

founders, and has always taken an important part in various branches of church work, beside contributing systematically to the maintenance of certain missionary and benevolent enterprises under the direction of agencies of the church. Its total membership up to the present time has been 97.

In 1891, the church began to make plans to enlarge its Sunday School room. Mr. Geo. Green of Forest View, near Katonah, had generously offered to give the church a pipe organ, and in order to provide room for it, some changes in the old Sunday School room were necessary. It was decided to build an addition on the east side of the church, communicating with the Sunday School room and with the main part of the church. This work was begun in the Spring of 1892, and finished in the latter part of the Summer. The organ so kindly given by Mr. Green was built by Jardine of New York, and is a superior instrument. The addition to the church is a great improvement to the external appearance of the building, and makes an exceedingly beautiful and convenient room.

Mr. Eastman continued to be pastor of the church for nearly twenty years. It was a pastorate rarely equaled in the history of any church, for energetic, tactful, loving service, in every possible line of duty, on the part of the pastor, and for affectionate appreciation and loyalty on the part of the church and congregation. This is perhaps not the place to speak at greater length of this relation, but any sketch of the history of the Katonah Presbyterian church, which fails to take notice of the tireless industry, the strong personal character and the genial Christian spirit of John H. Eastman, will have disregarded the influences, which, above all else, insured its success in its early years when its resources were slight and its discouragements great.

Mr. Eastman's connection with the church ceased on April 16, 1895, and one week later a meeting of the church and congregation voted unanimously to give a call to Mr. W. A. Babbit, a student in the class at Union Seminary then about to graduate. Mr. Babbit had preached to congregations in Pennsylvania and elsewhere during his Seminary vacations, with great acceptability, and had occupied the pulpit of this church on two Sundays before Mr. Eastman's departure. He accepted the call thus promptly tendered him, entered at once on the duties of pastor, and was ordained and installed on June 25, 1895.

The removal of the village will remove also the church and parsonage. A site for the latter has been chosen in the new village, but that for the church is not at this writing decided upon. These changes, like those of individuals and families, will destroy many happy associations, and will leave many local attachments but memories of the past. It will be fortunate, if out of the difficulties and uncertainties which now confront the church, it shall achieve a continuance, or a repetition, of the useful career which is its past history.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Pastor, Rev. W. A. Babbit; Elders, Dr. J. F. Chapman, Joseph Barrett; Trustees, Hon. W. H. Robertson, President; J. M. Lyon, Clerk; Joseph Barrett, I. D. Gregory and Weeden Fowler.

JOSEPH BARRETT.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

For a long time, Catholics of this community were without a suitable place of worship, but in 1889, Rev. J. J. McGrath, rector of St. Joseph's, Croton Falls, (Katonah being in St. Joseph's parish,) announced that it was Archbishop Corrigan's earnest desire that the people of Katonah build a church, and the pastor declared that as soon as the necessary funds were raised to warrant the undertaking, work would be begun. This news was hailed with delight by his parishioners, who for years had longed for a place where the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass could be offered up with befitting reverence, and although possessed with but a small share of this world's goods, pastor and people went to work with the will that is born of implicit faith and trust in God, and in a short time a bonifide subscription of \$1,900 was obtained. A building site 125x225 feet, south of the depot on an eminence overlooking the limpid waters of the picturesque Cross River, was purchased for \$400, and the following Spring, the work of constructing St. Mary's was commenced, and while there has been no pretense at architectural grandeur, it stands to-day in its simplicity, one more evidence of man's desire to glorify the omnipresent and omnipotent God. The work of building progressed uninterruptedly, and by Fall it was ready for occupancy. On October 14, 1890, it was most solemnly dedicated to Almighty God, under the title of St. Mary, by his grace Michael Augustin Corrigan, Archbishop of New York.

The building is of the gothic style of architecture, and the ground dimensions are 40x70 feet. There are eight memorial windows of cathedral glass. The large window over the altar was the gift of the pastor, the Rev. John J. McGrath, and is a beautiful work of art. Its centre is a reproduction in stained glass of Murillo's Immaculate Conception, and encircled with symbolic figures, one of which is an open Bible with the characters Alpha and Omega from the Greek alphabet, meaning from the beginning to the end. The altar was the gift of Rev. Father Henry, of Matteawan, a former pastor, done in white and gold—a pleasing contrast to the mottled green Brussels with which the sacristy is carpeted. The edifice has a seating capacity of 250, and is valued at about \$8,000.

On December 2, 1890, Father McGrath was given a larger parish at Fishkill Landing, and Rev. Philip A. Meister, of St. Brigids, New York, was placed in charge of St. Joseph's. His administration of parish affairs has been characterized by good judgment and financial ability. On his incumbency, there was a debt on this end of the parish—i. e. on St. Mary's church—of \$4,500, and while meeting all current obligations, he has been indefatigable in his efforts to reduce the above amount. His success can be appreciated when it is stated that there is but \$2,000 due on the property. This commendable showing has not been made at the expense of his higher duties. Ever mindful of his spiritual obligations, he is tireless in his efforts to advance those under his charge in every way. During the past winter he organized a choir with Miss Mary Doyle as organist. Under his instructions they are

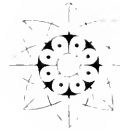
ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

doing very creditably, and the singing adds much to the impressiveness of divine service.

While speaking of money matters, the writer should have said that he expresses the sentiment of every member of St. Mary's congregation, by acknowledging with the most kindly feeling, their appreciation of the generous and substantial aid which their fellow christians of other persuasions rendered them.

One need not necessarily be a prophet to foretell the future for the new St. Mary's. He has but to take into consideration that while New York acquires the church property here, it at the same time takes the church and pastor's house at Croton Falls, which will necessitate the building of a parochial residence elsewhere, and our new village, possessing many superior advantages, will doubtless be chosen for the rector's home.

WM. J. DOYLE.



The Katonah Public School.

The Katonah Public School has been of great local interest, at least. The school records prior to 1876 were destroyed in a fire. In securing the information about this early epoch, I will have to depend wholly upon the memories of the older citizens of the vicinity. But who does not delight in recalling his school days? Reminiscences of these days are usually enjoyed.

There are those in our midst who enjoy turning the pages of time way back to the year 1836. At about this date, Mr. John A. Miller sold to the district that parcel of land where the old red school house used to stand on the corner lot known as the Silkman place. This place of learning was, like school houses of that time, crude in architecture and wonderfully lacking in equipments. The pupils' desks were arranged on three sides of the room so that the pupils sat with their backs to the teacher's desk, which occupied the centre of the room. Back of this monarchical throne were arranged benches without backs, where the younger ones sat with their feet dangling several inches from the floor.

Many of our prominent towns-people got their education in that "old red school house on the hill." The boys and girls of those good old days had such excellent mettle in them that they were bound to make good, successful men and women. After this crude edifice of learning had served its purpose for nearly forty years, it was abandoned.

The pupils were then crowded into closer quarters, too close I think, for it was not long after this change, that the district was divided. This might be considered a remote cause of the division; but then, there was a direct cause—the treasurer of the district in Whitlockville went out west and forgot to leave with the district fathers a sum of money belonging to the tax payers. A proposition to reimburse the treasury brought on a dispute and litigation, which finally resulted in a division of the district.

On April 23, 1862, the depot portion bought of Mary Merritt a building which had been built and used for private school purposes. This property was located where Mr. F. W. Gorham's house now stands, the frame of his house being a part of the old school house structure.

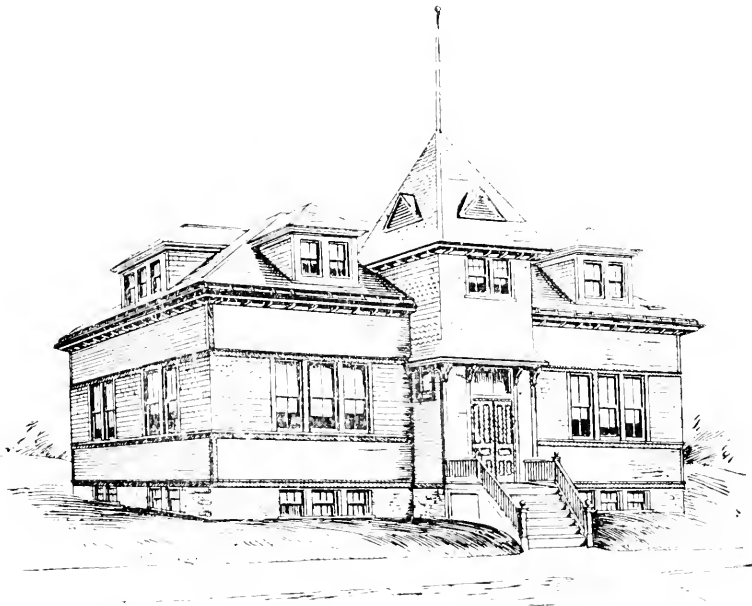
For twenty-one years, two schools were supported in Katonah—one in the old village and the other at the depot, as it was called. Finally, in 1881-2, these schools outgrew their homes. The depot school needed two teachers and more commodious quarters. Mr. Fred Clark was teacher here in 1881, and Miss Clara M. Russell in 1882. A desire to unite the two districts had begun to take root, but there was a responsive and spirited opposition. It was not until untiring efforts had been put forth that this opposition was overcome. At a union meeting of the voters of districts number 7 of Lewisboro, and number 10 of Bedford, held July 3, 1882, the districts were united, forming the present union district number 10.

About 1881 began the third epoch in the history of this school, and it has been characterized by the liberal and hearty support that has been given it since then by

THE KATONAH PUBLIC SCHOOL.

the community. In this time, the attendance at the school has increased, and the course of study has been broadened. The teachers have aimed to make the method of instruction consistent with the advancement made along educational lines.

In the summer of 1893, an addition was built on the north end of the Palmer avenue school to make room for the pupils, and a third department. A third teacher was employed; and, in the Fall of 1893, the school opened auspiciously. But this happy condition of affairs was to be enjoyed only a short time, for on December 20th of the same year, the school house was destroyed by fire. This loss was deeply felt by the people of the district. The school moved to the silk factory, which was then unoccupied. This proved an unsatisfactory place for educational purposes, but there was no better available. A new site had to be selected as the New York city authorities had taken the old site.



THE KATONAH PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.*

On Wednesday, August 29, 1894, the people of Katonah and vicinity were unusually active and enthusiastic. The occasion was the laying of the corner stone of the new school building and the raising of a new flag. Rev. D. H. Hammaburgh made the speech. Mr. H. W. Kellogg, on behalf of the Muscoot Council, No. 73, Jr. O. U. A. M., presented the school with a flag. Dr. J. F. Chapman responded, thanking the citizens and Council for the beautiful banner then waving above the large assemblage. These acts were noble and impressive, and they marked the beginning of what might be called the last epoch of the Katonah Public School history.

During the Fall of 1894, the new school building was completed. The children, with glad hearts, moved from the silk factory; and they gratefully accepted as a Christmas present, the new and commodious school, which was formally opened January 2, 1895.

*The cut of the Katonah Public School building was kindly loaned for this work by Mr. Frank Dromgoole, of the Mt. Kisco Recorder, who owns the copyright.

THE KATONAH PUBLIC SCHOOL.

New and valuable apparatus is constantly being purchased to better equip the school. A Smith Premier type-writer is in daily use. Fifty volumes were purchased for the library last year, and about seventy-five volumes of fresh matter are being added this year. These books are of the highest grade, selected to suit the needs of the three departments. The library has four hundred and forty volumes catalogued at the present time. A daily paper, one juvenile paper, and one magazine occupy the reading table. In the curio collection there are several hundred specimens.

I will give below a list of the names of teachers employed in the Katonah schools, beginning with the earliest date, 1836. It will be impossible to give all the names in exact order, and a part of the list will be incomplete and inaccurate.

The old red school and Whitlockville division: Misses Annie Baker, Bearsley, Payne, Messrs. Curtis, Wm. H. Hunt, Burchard, Z. Hubbell, Morgan, H. Green, Wm. Horton, Isaac Briggs, Rufus Brundage, Henry Ryder, Misses Jenkins, Reynolds, Emma Cooper, Bennett, Marsh, Mr. Geo. Hall, Misses Cornelia Miller, Louisa Smith, * * * * Esther Ackerly, (Mrs. E. B. Newman,) Ida Birdsall, Nora Cox, Mrs. Sarah S. Barrette, Mrs. H. W. Smith, Seeley Lounsbury, Misses Stocum, Annie Lounsbury, (Mrs. James Anderson,) Julia Miller, (Mrs. A. F. Dickinson,) Hattie Lawrence.

Those who taught in the depot school, beginning about 1862, were as follows: Miss Gertrude Lawrence, (Mrs. J. Chadayne,) Mrs. Merritt Miller, Miss Lizzie Edwards; 1864, Mrs. E. B. Newman and Miss Julia Wildey; 1865, Miss Ophelia J. Todd, (Mrs. A. F. Avery;) 1865-6, winter, Jere M. Lyon, Miss Fowler; 1867, Miss Young; 1868 to 1870, Miss Jennie Quimby, (Mrs. W. B. Adams;) 1870, Miss Addie Brandner; October, 1870 to May 1871, Claude M. Fiero; 1871, Winter, Mrs. Edwards; 1872, Miss Libbie Westcott; 1872, Winter, Miss Ellen Stocum; 1873, Wm. L. Knapp; 1874 to 1879, Mrs. Sarah S. Barrette; 1879, Winter, Henry Lobdell; 1880, Miss Murphey, Miss Mary A. Miller; 1881, Fred Clark; 1882, Miss Clara M. Russell.

Those who taught in the Palmer Avenue school were as follows: 1883, Miss Russell and Miss Mary A. Miller; 1884-5, James Williams and Miss Anna Williams; 1886, John C. Rockwell and Miss Alice M. Stanton; 1887, Walter S. Flint and Miss Stanton; 1888-9, W. J. Shields and Miss Clara Clark; 1890-1, George A. Taft and Miss Clark; 1892, Mr. Taft and Miss Ada Van Alstyne; 1893, Mr. Stanton, Miss Van Alstyne, Mrs. Sarah S. Barrette and Miss Maud Williams.

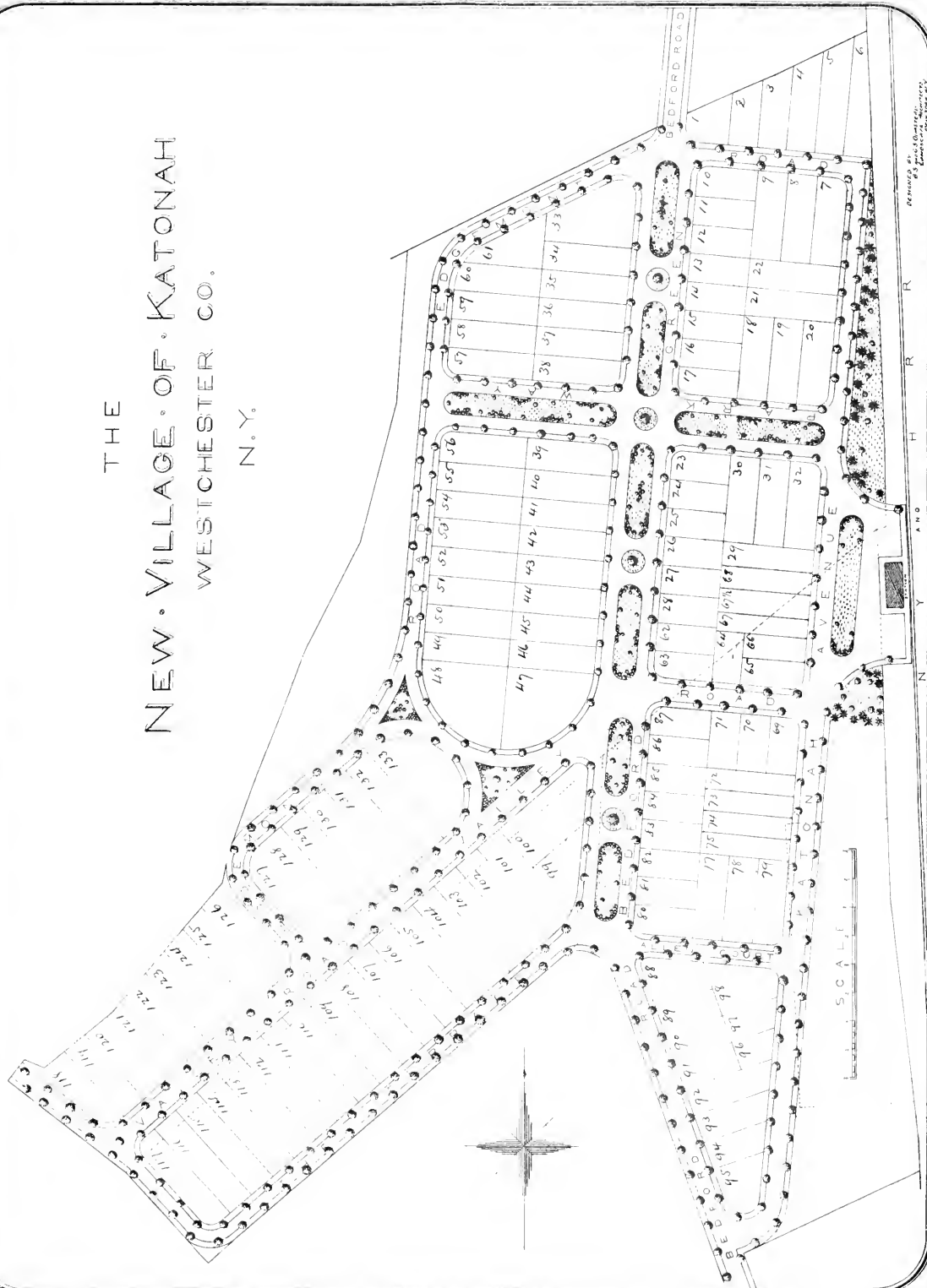
In the new school building: 1894, H. I. Tryon and Miss Van Alstyne; 1895-6, H. I. Tryon, Miss Van Alstyne and Mrs. H. I. Tryon.

At the present time, the Board of Trustees consists of Dr. J. F. Chapman, President; H. W. Kellogg, Secretary; A. M. Van Tassel, Treasurer.

This community has done, and is still doing, much for the education of its children and young people. It has been said that "The capacity of the soul for enjoyment is just proportionate to its interior development. Knowledge is to the mind what health is to the body, it makes more of us." These truths have not been lost sight of in the school affairs of Katonah.

H. I. TRYON.

THE
NEW VILLAGE OF KATONAH
WESTCHESTER CO.
N.Y.



Approved by the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, N.Y. on the 10th day of March, 1904.

KATONAH.

THE NEW VILLAGE OF KATONAH

Is delightfully situated in the Town of Bedford, Westchester Co., on the line of the Harlem Rail Road, forty-two miles from New York, and three-quarters of a mile south of the Old Village which has been condemned by the City of New York.

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The main avenues, Bedford Green and Parkway, are one hundred feet in width, with grass plots and shrubbery in the center, and roadways twenty feet in width on either side lined with trees, forming two beautiful esplanades.

All of the main thoroughfares are macadamized, and the sidewalks will be finished in an equally substantial manner.

The lots are sold under restrictions to ensure uniform building lines and protection against nuisances.

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Pipes are now being laid to supply the village with most excellent filtered water in abundance, and hydrants will be introduced for use in case of fire.

Katonah promises to be, within a very short time, the most attractive village on the Harlem Railroad.

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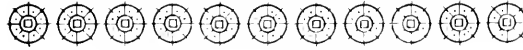
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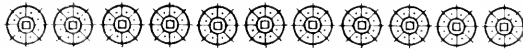
A fine view of the New Croton Lake will
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lots, which are all west of the railroad
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will supply an abundance of pure water,
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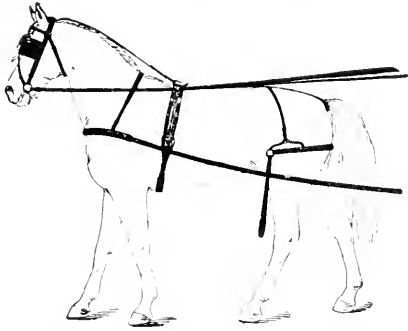
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Cemetery Plots Enclosed.

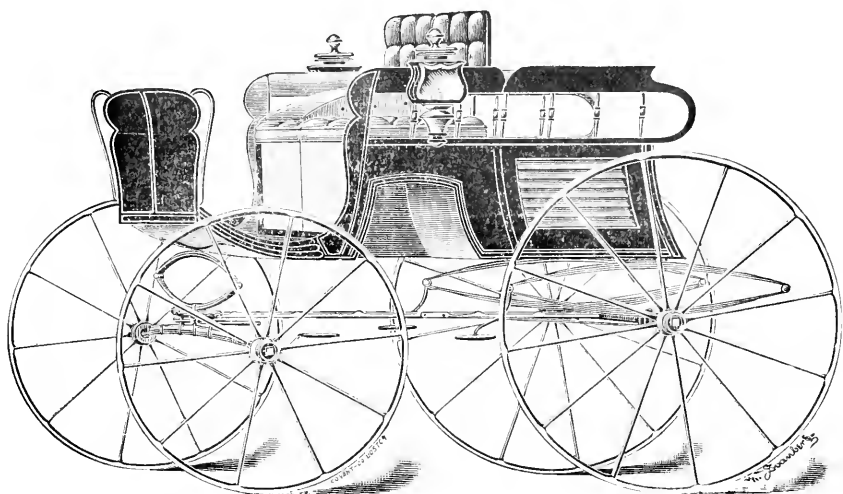
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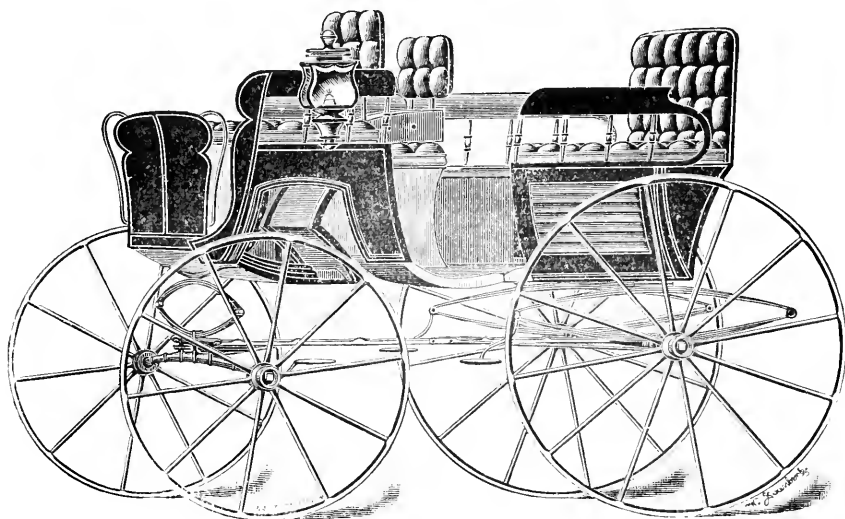
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No.	1,	-	-	-	Price	\$325	No.	1,	-	-	-	Price	\$200
2,	-	-	-	-	"	250	2,	-	-	-	-	"	150
3,	-	-	-	-	"	275	3,	-	-	-	-	"	200
4,	-	-	-	-	"	300	4,	-	-	-	-	"	225
5,	-	-	-	-	"	350	5,	-	-	-	-	"	250
6,	-	-	-	-	"	350	6,	-	-	-	-	"	250
7,	-	-	-	-	"	350	7,	-	-	-	-	"	250
8,	-	-	-	-	"	sold	8,	-	-	-	-	"	250
9,	-	-	-	-	"	res'rv'd	9,	-	-	-	-	"	300
10,	-	-	-	-	"	225	10,	-	-	-	-	"	350
11,	-	-	-	-	"	300	11,	-	-	-	-	"	200
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13,	-	-	-	-	"	sold	13,	-	-	-	-	"	200
14,	-	-	-	-	"	sold	14,	-	-	-	-	"	200
15,	-	-	-	-	"	sold	15,	-	-	-	-	"	200
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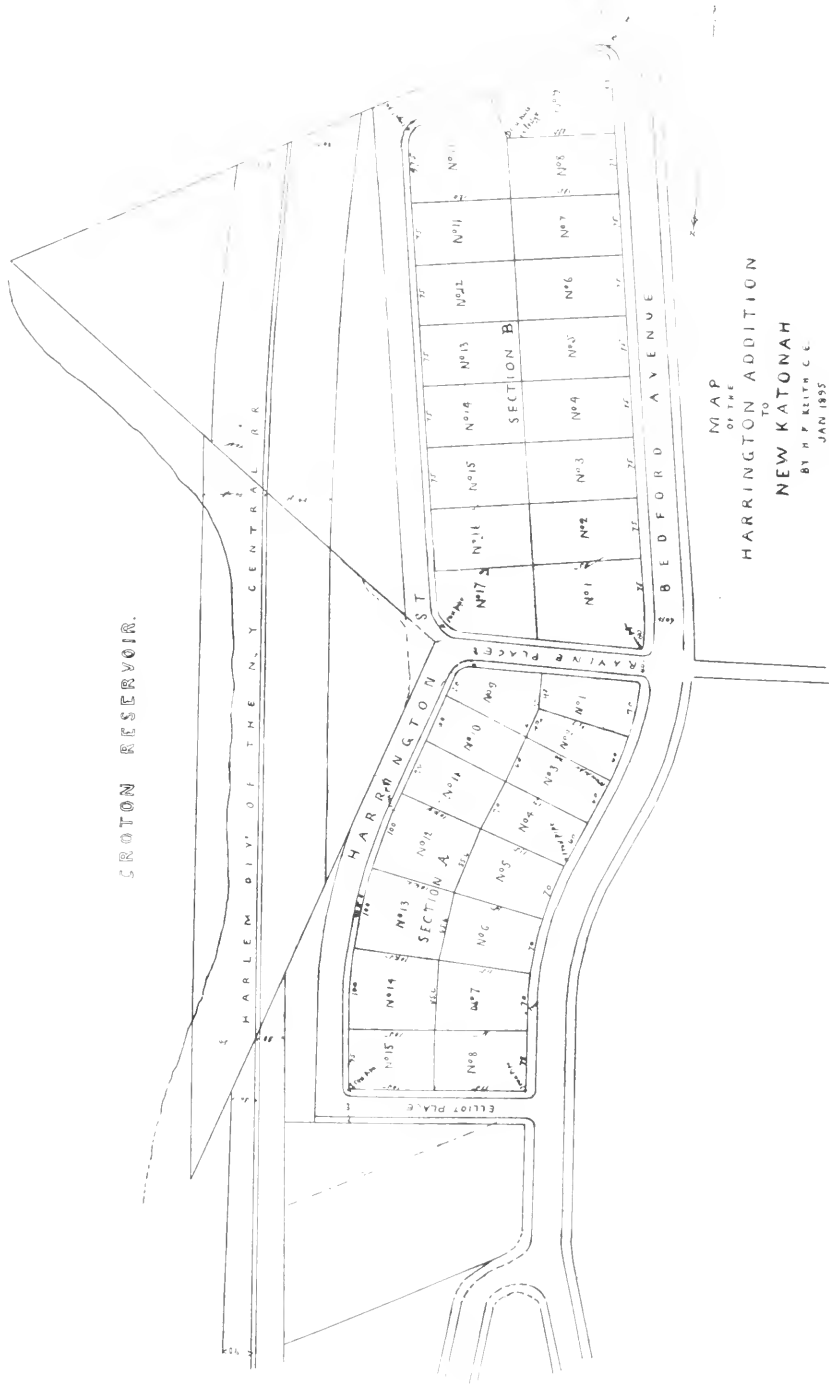
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E. HITT, Proprietor.

Forty Years

Is a long time

To be in business, but that is my record, and
I am "in it" yet.

—
IF YOU NEED A NEW WAGON,

Or wish to have an old one
REPAIRED, PAINTED OR TRIMMED,

I am ready to receive your order.
—
Jobbing . of . every . description.

—
A. LYON,
KATONAH, - - - - N. Y.

CHARLES F. ROBERTSON,

KATONAH, NEW YORK,

BRICK . AND . STONE . MASON .

Lathing and Plastering,

Excavating for Cellars,

Teaming of all kinds.

I AM PREPARED TO TAKE CONTRACTS FOR WORK IN MY LINE, OR
WILL WORK BY THE DAY.



Desirable Building Lots!

I have one hundred as desirable Building Lots as can be found in the vicinity of
NEW KATONAH. These lots are partly on a level with the new Avenue, and
partly on a slight elevation, so as to command a splendid view of the future

CROTON LAKE.

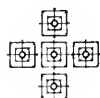
I also have about FIFTY ACRES FOR SUB-DIVISION, and very suitable for residences for
parties wishing more than a building lot. This land is situated on a high promi-
nence, from which is a beautiful view of the surrounding country, and the future
Croton Lake will add to the beauty of the view. I will be pleased to communicate
. . . . with any one in regard to prices and location of these lots. . . .

DANIEL J. SMITH, Katonah, N. Y.

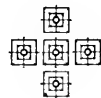


After 35 Years' Experience

WE HAVE COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT PEOPLE WANT
RELIABLE GOODS, FULL WEIGHT, FULL COUNT AND FULL MEASURE
---NOT THE CHEAP, TRASHY KIND.



WE THINK OUR DEGREE OF SUCCESS
WARRANTS US IN THE CONCLUSION
REACHED.



We propose to erect in the early spring, a building in the New Village on Lots num-
bers 19 and 20,

TO , ACCOMMODATE , ALL , BRANCHES , OF , OUR
BUSINESS.

OUR EFFORTS WILL BE, AS HERETOFORE,
TO ✦ PLEASE ✦ OUR ✦ CUSTOMERS.

And merit the patronage we have heretofore

received from the public.

Hoyt Bro's, Katonah, N. Y.

Oakwood Cemetery, Mt. Kisco.

The largest incorporated cemetery in Northern Westchester, and the nearest to Katonah.

It is outside the watershed maps and will never be molested. The soil is perfect for cemetery purposes, and the grounds and surroundings are very beautiful.

THE MANAGEMENT IS MOST LIBERAL.

One-half of the proceeds from the sale of plots is set apart for the perpetual care and maintenance of the grounds. Roads and walks are kept in order, and the plots are frequently mown and constantly cared for without expense to the owners. The cemetery is within forty minutes drive from Katonah by good roads, and a railroad station is to be established at the grounds.

Prices of plots vary from ten to sixty cents per square foot.

ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED FROM SAMUEL B. HOYT, KATONAH.

JAMES WOOD, President.

FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Sec'y and Treas.

Of course you have a cough occasionally.

There isn't a better remedy on the market for it than GORHAM'S COUGH SYRUP. 25 cents a bottle.

Does your blood need purifying?

GORHAM'S COMPOUND SARSAPARILLA will do it in good shape. 65 cents a bottle.

Does your head ache?

You can find a cure in GORHAM'S HEADACHE CAPSULES. Safe and sure. 10 and 25 cents.

When your horses and cattle get out of order

GORHAM'S CONDITION POWDER will bring them back quick. 25 cents a package.

F. W. GORHAM,

A BUSINESS DRUGGIST,

KATONAH, N. Y.

LADIES', GENT'S AND MISSES
BOOTS, SHOES AND
RUBBERS.

AGENCY FOR W. L. DOUGLAS'
CELEBRATED FINE SHOES.

Repairing in all its branches neatly done at
right prices.

ARNOLD'S SHOE STORE,

KATONAH, N. Y.

Will occupy lot number 18 in the New Village.

Folsom

Photographer,

KATONAH, N. Y.

Views and Portraits at
reasonable rates.

Crayon work by first-class artists
a specialty.

"SECURE THE SHADOW Ere THE SUBSTANCE
FADES."

J. W. HALLETT,

KATONAH, N. Y.,

House and Ornamental
Painter.

PAINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PAPER . HANGING . MADE . A
SPECIALTY.

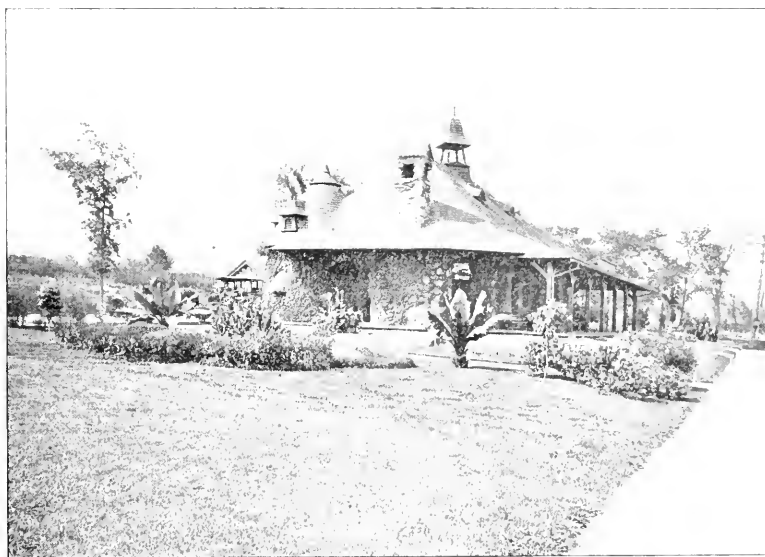
KENSICO CEMETERY.

New York City Office: 16 East 42d Street.

HARLEM DIVISION NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TRUSTEES:

JAMES F. SUTTON.	SAM'L SHETHAR.	ALLEN S. APGAR.	ISAAC G. JOHNSON.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.	HENRY H. LONDON.	SAM'L I. KNIGHT.	GARDNER WETHERBEE.
PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY.	WM. E. DODGE STOKES.	EDWARD KEARNY.	JOSEPH O. MILLER.
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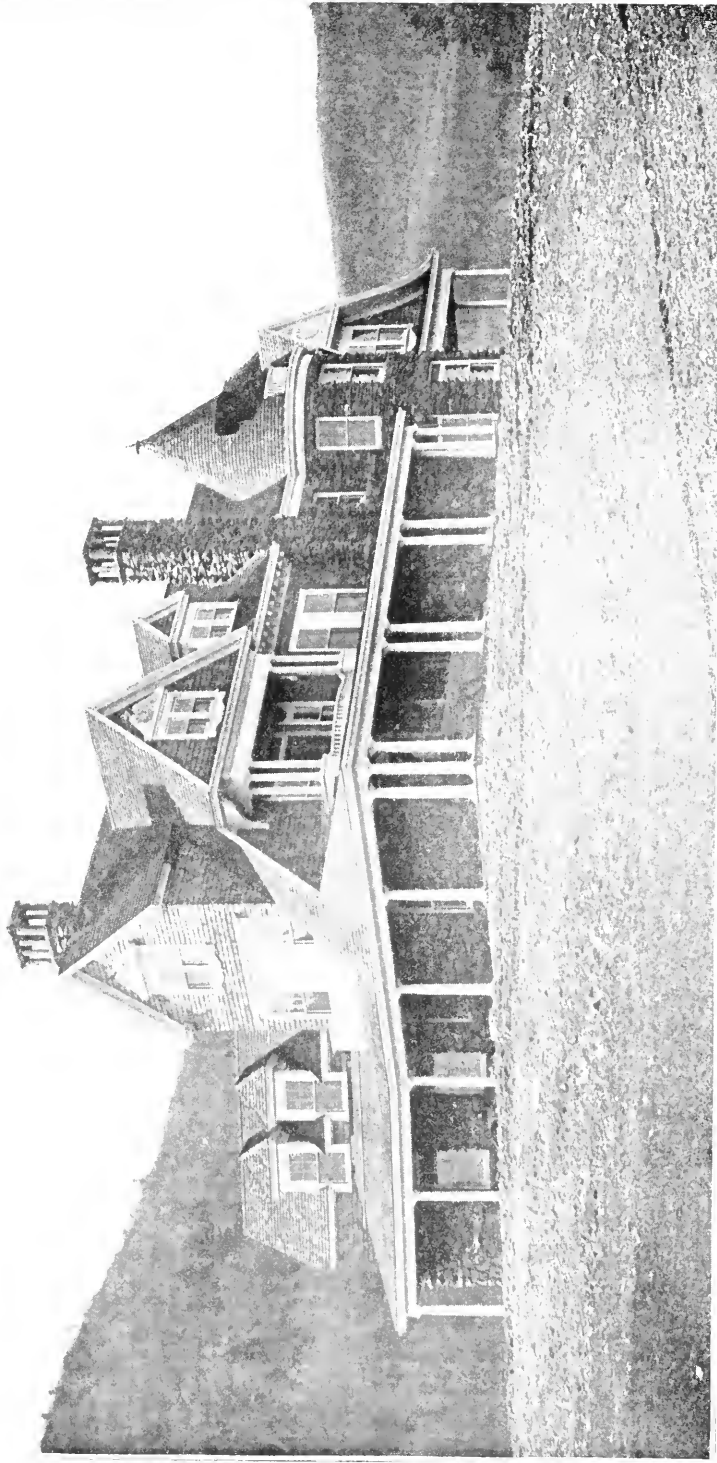


New Private Railroad Station.

This Cemetery is 48 minutes by train on the Harlem R. R. from the Grand Central Station—conceded to be the proper distance from a large and growing city—and 37 minutes by rail from Katonah. Kensico is the only Cemetery having a private R. R. station on its grounds for the exclusive use of the lot proprietors. With its elegant receiving tomb, containing 178 marble catacombs, this Cemetery makes greater provision for the comfort and convenience of its lot proprietors than any Cemetery in the vicinity of New York City.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS FROM KATONAH

Will be provided FREE to parties who wish to visit the Cemetery with a view to securing a lot. A postal to the office, 16 East 42d street, New York, requesting one or more passes, will be responded to immediately with an order on the Ticket Agent at Katonah who will issue the tickets.



Built by BEERS & TRAFFORD, MILLERTON, N. Y.

THE LARGEST CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS IN THE HARLEM VALLEY.

H. SEARLES,

General Contractor and Teamster,

KATONAH, NEW YORK.

**Roads worked by machine in a
thorough manner.**

STONE WORK OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING
CELLAR WALLS, FENCES, ETC.

EXCAVATING FOR CELLARS, &C.

Every order given prompt and careful attention.

HENRY N. PARENT.

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PARENT & GANUNG,

Stone and Brick Masons and General Contractors.

BUILDINGS MOVED OR RAISED.

ALL KINDS OF TRUCKING DONE IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER.

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

KATONAH, N. Y.

Those who toil

WHETHER THEY WORK WITH THEIR HANDS OR BRAIN

. Should eat

Only the best of everything. The system requires good nourishment.

If you desire this, purchase your

Meats, . Fish, . Vegetables . and . Canned . Goods

At an establishment where everything is fresh and of

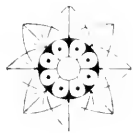
FIRST QUALITY, and at LOW PRICES.

C. E. MADDEN, : : KATONAH'S LEADING MARKET.

CARPENTER & PELTON,



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FREDERICK C. PELTON.



INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE,

MOUNT KISCO, NEW YORK.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED SECURITY.
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c., DRAWN WITH CARE AND ACCURACY.
RENTS COLLECTED AND ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN OF PROPERTY.



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COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

FIRE—Glens Falls, Niagara, German-American, American of Philadelphia, Hanover, Orient, Continental, Royal, Hartford, North British and Mercantile, Liverpool & London & Globe, Agricultural, Caledonian, Dutchess County Mutual, Williamshburgh City, New York Underwriters.

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Lloyd's Plate Glass.

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COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Wholesale dealer in Country Produce.

Also, wholesale dealer in Beef, Mutton, Pork and

Smoked Meats.

KATONAH, N. Y., AND MELROSE JUNCTION, N. Y. CITY.



J. A. MAYER,
SURGEON • DENTIST,

KATONAH, N. Y.

Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and
Saturday of each week.



Unless your shoes fit
they hurt your feet.
It is the same with your horse.

A. C. DANIELS,
KATONAH, N. Y.,

Will give your horse a good fit every
time.

A SPECIALTY IS MADE OF SHOEING LAME
AND INTERFERING HORSES.



OX SHOEING.

A WAGON IS NOT A
THING OF BEAUTY
UNLESS IT IS WELL
PAINTED!

You can do no better than to have your
work in the line of wagon and carriage
painting done by

EVERETT BROWN,
KATONAH, NEW YORK.

*His prices will meet your pocket-book, and his
work will suit you.*

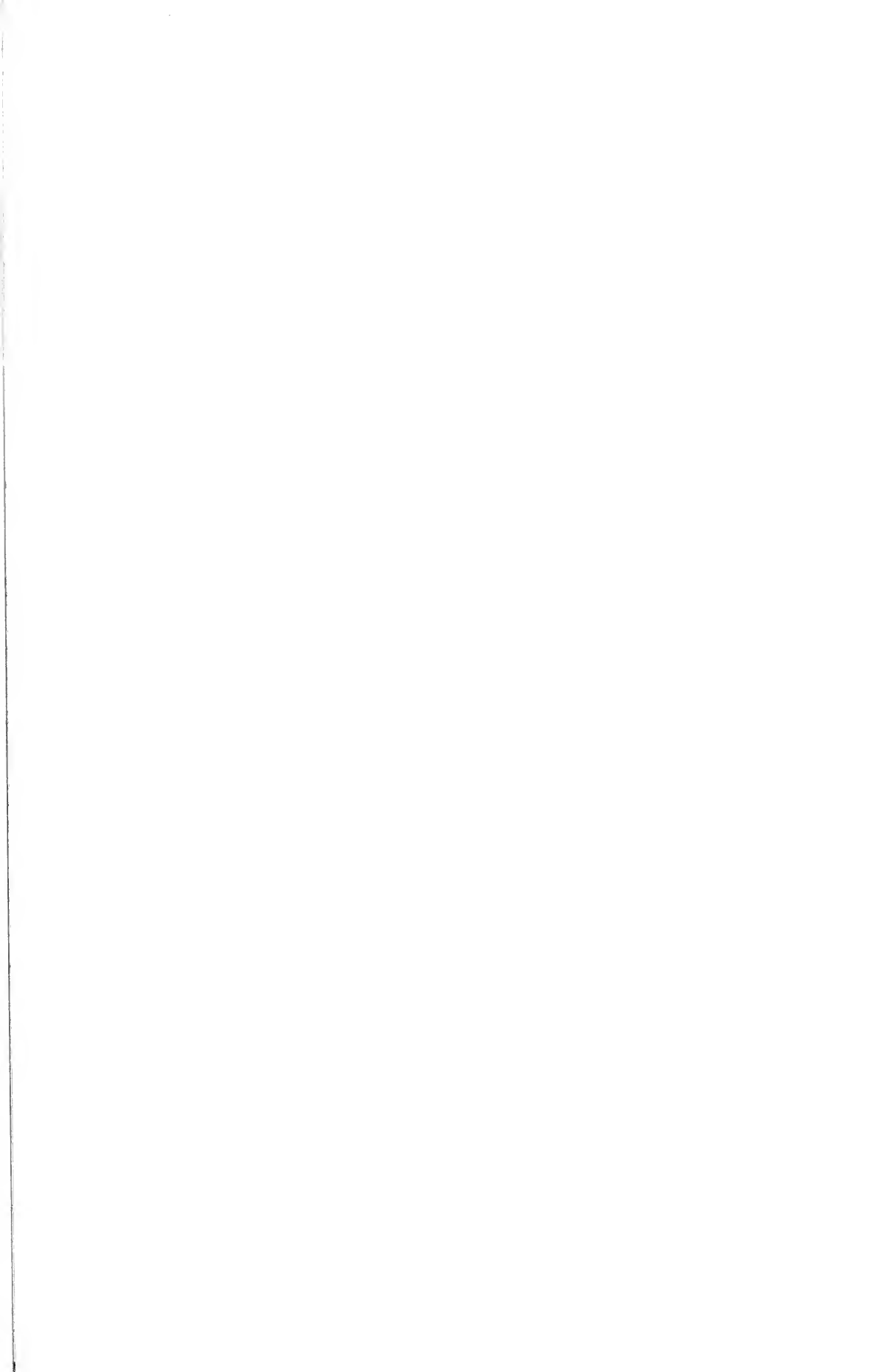
 KATONAH MACHINE
CO. 

C. A. WHITLOCK,
KATONAH, N. Y.

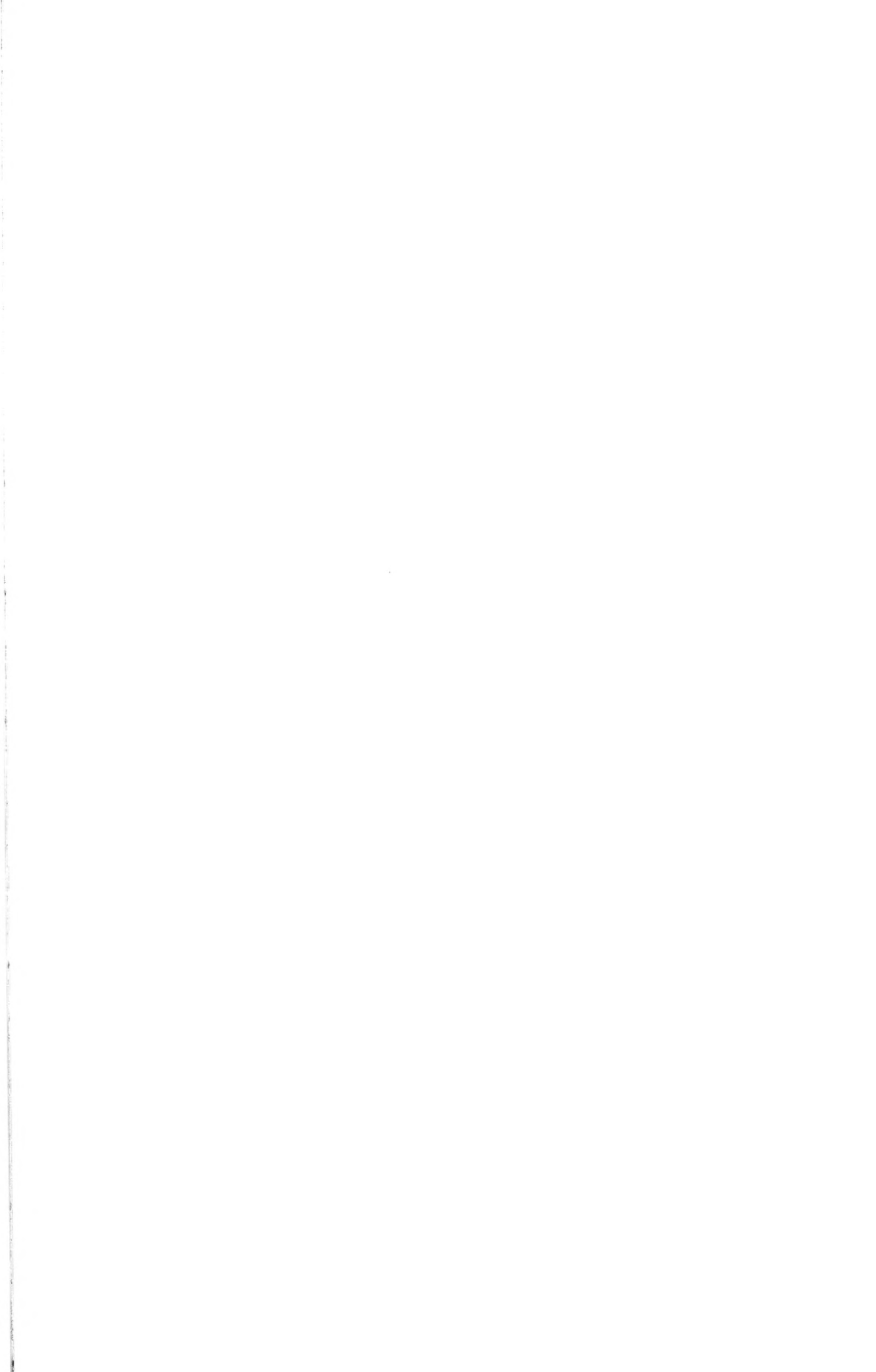
ALL KINDS OF MACHINES SOLD
AND SET UP.

AGENT FOR THE
CHALLENGE WIND MILL.

General Jobbing in all its branches
done in the best manner.





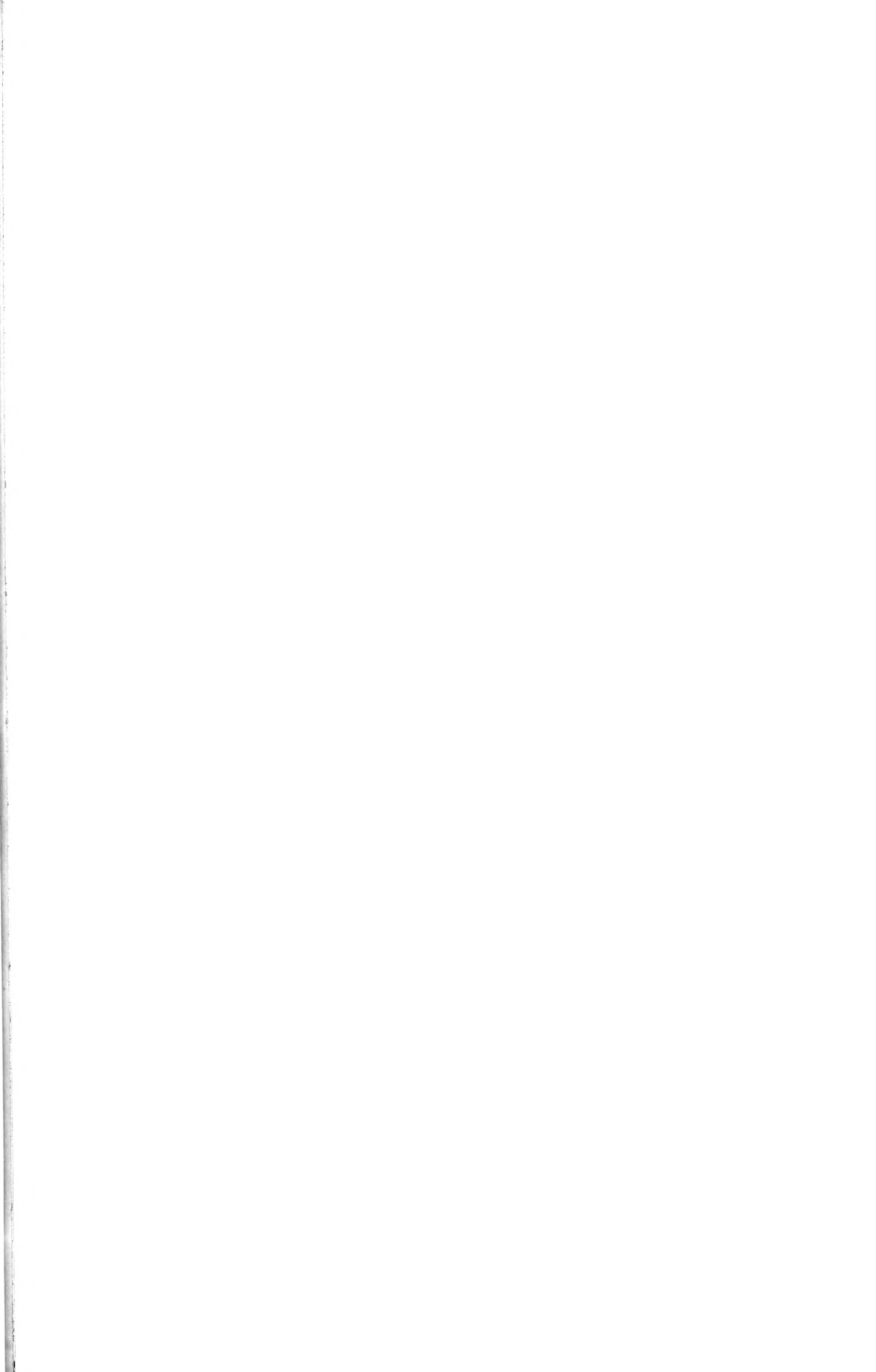




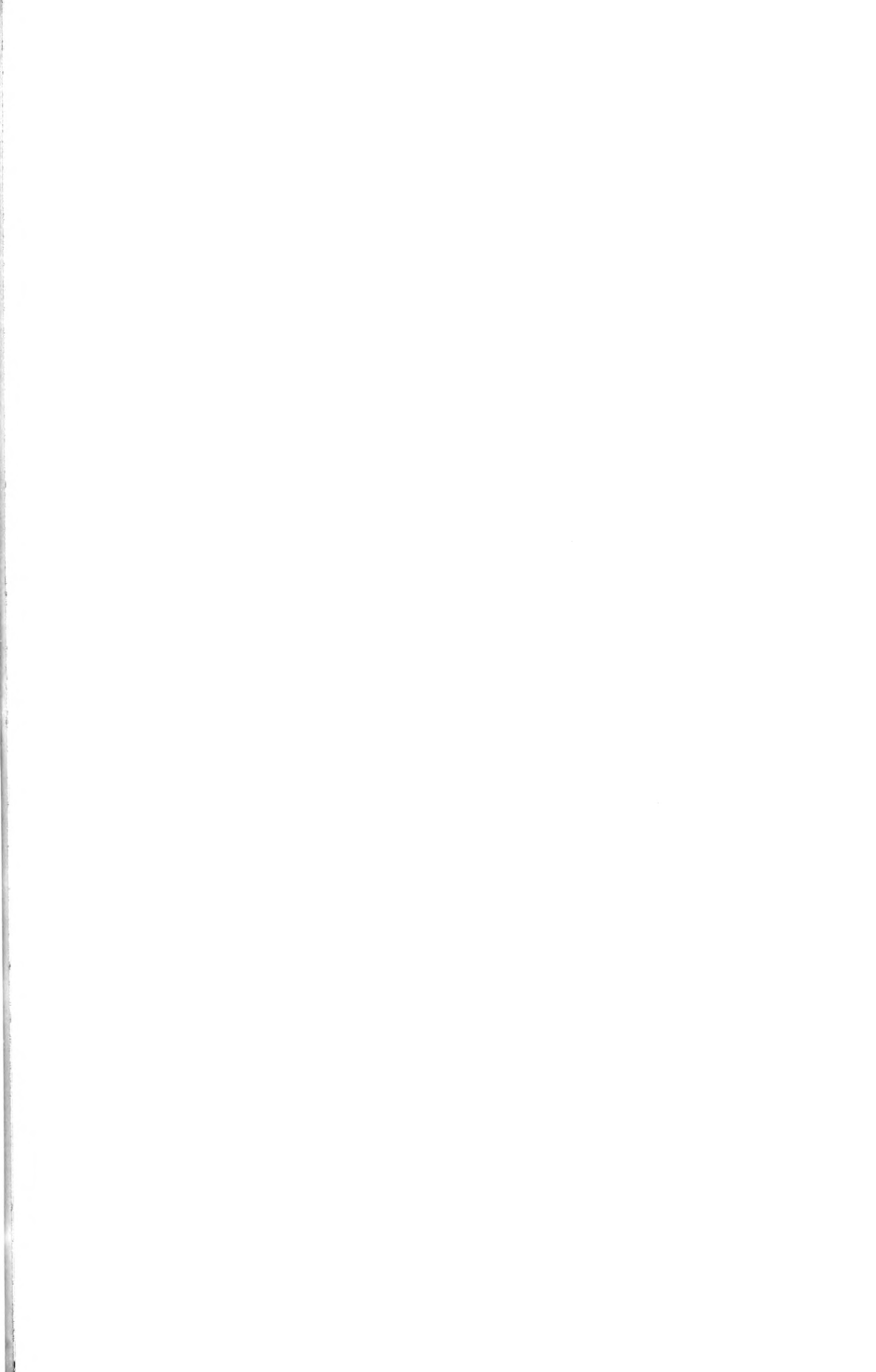




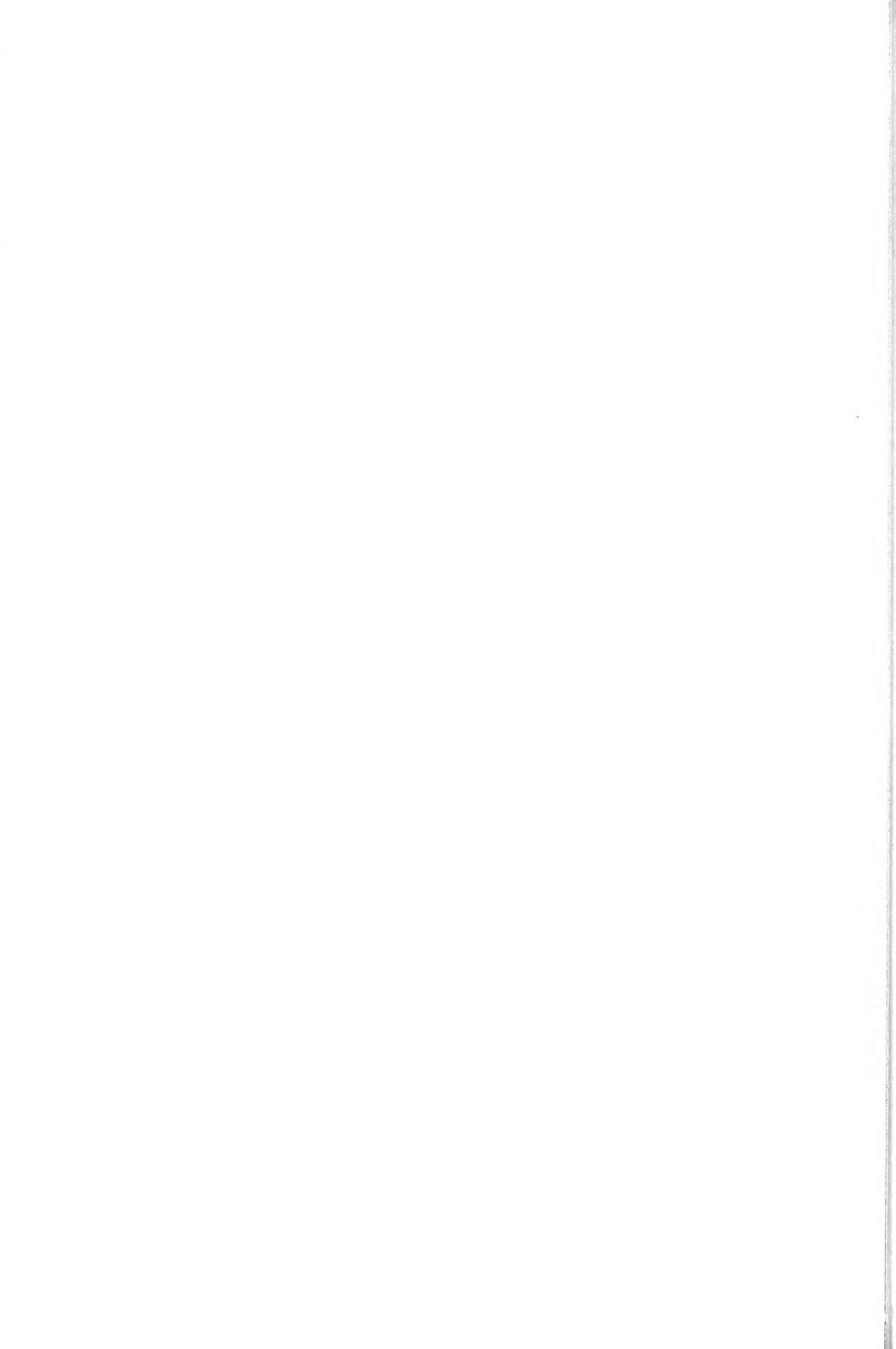








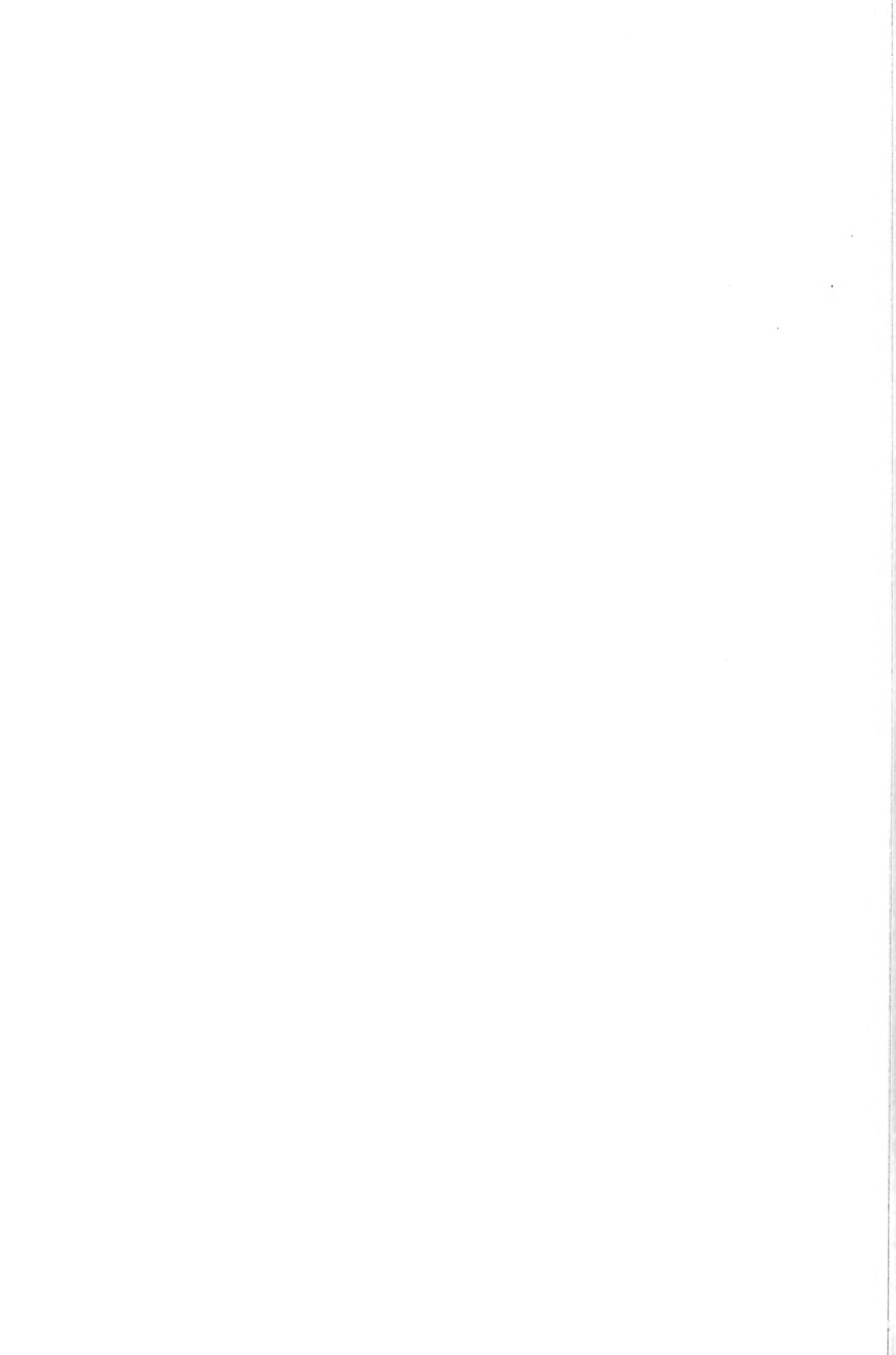






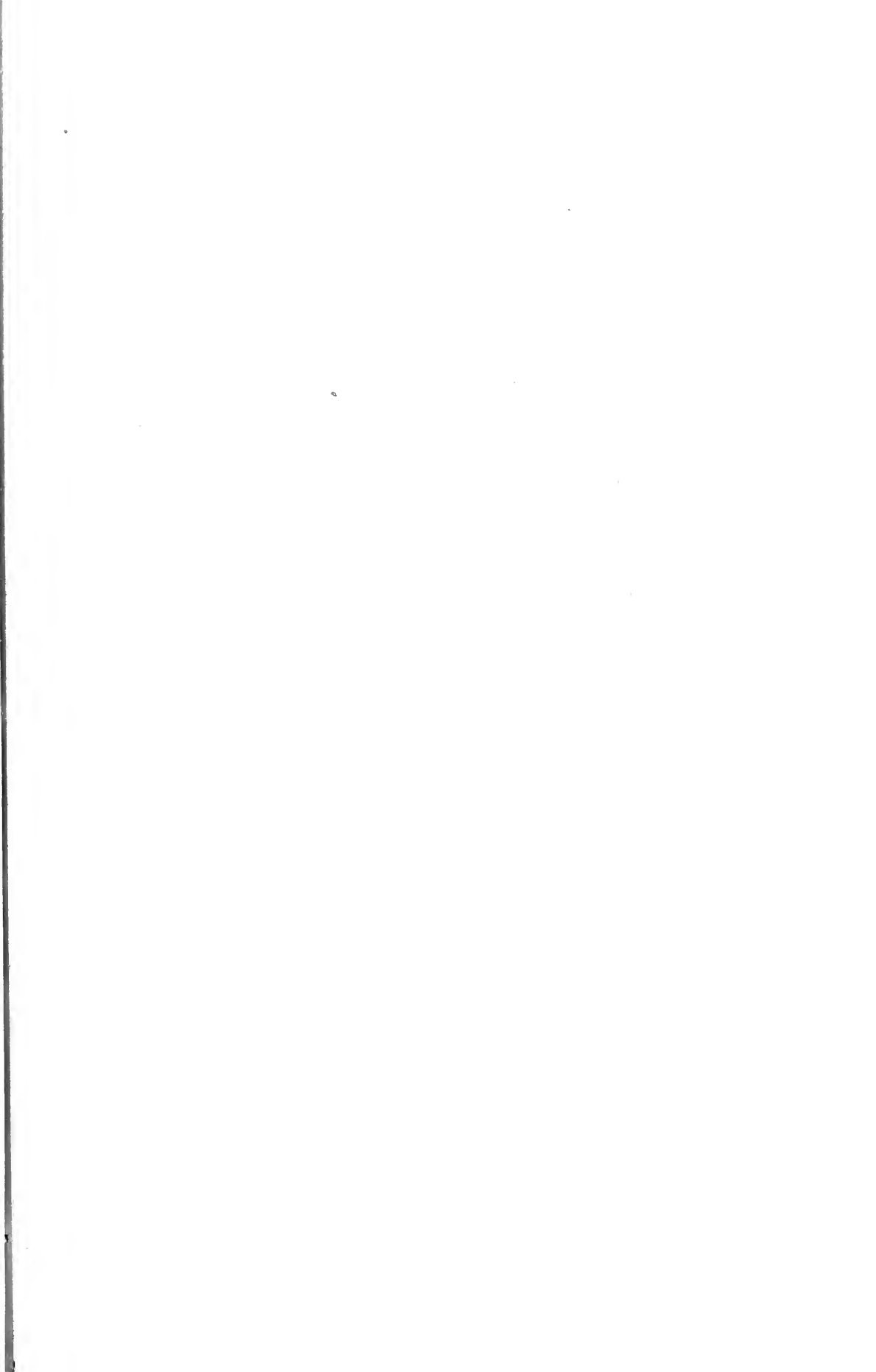














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